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Five Cities in Bay State Face Auto Rate Changes; Nazi Council for Norway

The World's Day—At a Glance

Oct. 2, 1940

In Massachusetts: Auto Rates Announced

Tentative compulsory automobile insurance rates for 1941 were announced today by Charles F. J. Harrington, Massachusetts Commissioner of Insurance. Most of the rates are unchanged, but five cities and 48 towns face changes. [Details: Page 9.]

Nearly 500 Massachusetts election officials convened at the State House to learn procedure for registration of 645,000 young men on Oct. 16 as Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson appealed for 20,000 volunteers to man the polls on that date. [Details and picture: Page 9.]

Relocation of car tracks along Blue Hill Avenue near Franklin Park was begun in an effort to eliminate one of Boston's worst pedestrian traffic hazards. [Details: Page 9.]

Antigambling forces in the Bay State were busy seeking 20,000 voter signatures on an initiative petition for repeal of legalized parimutuel betting. [Details: Page 9.]

In Norway: King's Authority Goes to Nazi Council

In Norway a Nazi-controlled Council of 15 Ministers took over the authority formerly invested in the King. German officials reported that compulsory labor service would be introduced in Norway next spring.

Norway and other Scandinavian States are destined to remain forever in Germany's sphere of power, the Warschauer Zeitung, German organ in Warsaw, the conquered Polish capital, said. "There is no longer justification for the independent existence as states of the small nations," the paper said.

In Washington: Martinique Plane Problem

As the United States renewed efforts to keep American-built planes in Martinique from being used for Nazi aggression in the Western Hemisphere, or elsewhere, France's Vichy Government announced cancellation of plans to strengthen Martinique fortifications, a move taken under American pressure. [Details: Page 1.]

With the last big defense bill (the emergency tax measure), ready for the President's signature, Congress faces the alternatives of recessing until after the election or of remaining in almost continuous session till the year's end. [Details: Page 2.]

The White House disclosed tentative plans for the President to inspect the Watervliet, N. Y., arsenal next Monday and defense facilities in the Pittsburgh area on Oct. 11.

The President revealed that standardization of naval design has expedited ship procurement; for instance, a destroyer is now built in 20 months, instead of three years.

U. S. Officers to Confer With Windsor

Miami, Fla. (AP)—High ranking United States Army and Navy officers planned a visit today with the Duke of Windsor in Nassau before setting out on an exploration trip to find suitable defense bases on the outlying Bahama Islands. Traveling in military planes, they stopped in Miami on the way to six British possessions in the West Indies where the United States will lease sufficient land to establish naval and air outposts.

Japanese Army Restricts American Trade

Peiping, China (AP)—A Japanese Army announcement assuming monopolistic control over the sale and transportation in North China of several products in which Americans hitherto have been leading traders was published in the Japanese-controlled press. The monopoly applies to all cotton, hemp, hides, furs and animal hair except pig bristles and "except those unfit for military use." The announcement said violators, regardless of nationality, would be subject to Japanese military law.

Eire Would Join Peace Move

Dublin (AP)—Prime Minister Eamon de Valera, reopening the Dail Eireann today, told the members that "if an opportunity, however small, presented itself to bring peace, the Government of Eire would endeavor to avail itself of it." Mr. de Valera made the statement in answer to a question by a Deputy. Eire is neutral.

Locarno-Rome-Barcelona Air Service to Start

Bern, Switzerland (AP)—The Swiss Air Company announced today completion of negotiations with Italy and Spain for a new daily Swiss air freight and passenger service from Locarno to Rome and Locarno to Barcelona. The service is to begin Oct. 14.

Luxemburg Grand Duchess En Route to U. S.

New York (AP)—The Grand Duchess Charlotte Adelgone of Luxemburg, who ruled her tiny country for 21 years before German invaders forced her to flee, will arrive here Friday on a Pan American Clipper, airline officials said today. Her Prince Consort Felix and their six children reached this country July 25.

Indictment Against Earl Long Quashed

New Orleans (AP)—An Orleans Parish grand jury indictment charging former Gov. Earl K. Long and four former members of the Dock Board with carrying deadheads on the public pay roll was quashed by Judge Frank T. Echezabal on a legal technicality.

War Summary: Massed Nazis Repulsed

Mass German attacks on Britain which brought repeated air raid alarms but few raiders over London, were reported repulsed with the loss of nine German planes. German night attacks on London yesterday were reportedly lighter than on previous nights. [Details: Page 4.]

Britain's air offensive was renewed with heavy bombing raids by R. A. F. units, which attacked over a widespread area from Berlin to Le Havre on the Freneh coast. Military objectives in Germany and German-held coastal ports were hit, according to the British. [Details: Page 4.]

Chicago Milk Price Increase Investigated

Chicago (AP)—On instructions from Washington, the Federal Anti-Trust Division began an investigation of the one cent a quart increase in the price of milk sold in Chicago and suburban stores. The new price is nine and one half cents. Leo F. Tierney, Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Anti-Trust Division, announced "the Government is out to protect both the producers and the consumers and wants to know what's going on."

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Political Primer

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U. S. Naval Craft Back From Maneuvers

SAN DIEGO, Calif. (AP)—A squadron of approximately 35 naval craft put into San Diego and San Pedro Ports Sept. 30, part of the first of three contingents of Uncle Sam's fighting vessels to return to the mainland from Pacific maneuvers.

Arriving were 13 destroyers, 4 submarines and 3 light cruisers. Heavier craft consisting of approximately 15 battleships and heavy cruisers, headed by the flagship New Mexico, carrying Admiral J. O. Richardson, in command of the fleet, headed for the deeper waters of the San Pedro Harbor.

Willkie in Ohio Finds Trend Is Strong for Him

Party leaders say State his — Denounces Lehman implication dictators want him elected.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD WILLKIE SPECIAL, Enroute to Cleveland, Oct. 2 — Ohio's political news was definitely cheering to Wendell L. Willkie as he campaigned across the northern industrial sections of the State today.

It is apparent that Mr. Willkie's presidential candidacy is both leading and benefiting from a Republican trend throughout Ohio and experienced Party workers gave him confident assurances that he will be able to count on the 26 electoral votes of this important barometer State.

Independent observers make some reservations to this forecast but it is the consensus that the Republican nominee is ahead at the present time and that the trend which has been electing Ohio Republicans to Congress since 1938 is still in evidence.

At his first Ohio stop today Mr. Willkie told a crowd gathered at the Adrian Station to greet his train that the new Berlin-Rome-Tokyo alliance showed that these aggressive nations are now looking upon the United States in terms of war.

He said the need was doubly urgent that America should be made strong—strong economically, and strong in defense—and that one could not be brought about without the other.

Time to Change Horses

He declared that the Administration which got the country into the middle of this stream was not the one to get the country out.

Later, addressing a vast throng massed in front of Toledo's courthouse, he charged that while the Roosevelt Administration talked much about foreseeing the war crisis coming on, it failed to build up the nation's defenses. Mr. Willkie said that as late as 1936, three years after Hitler was rising to aggressive power, the New Deal was devoting only 9 per cent of the Government's expenditures to defense as against 20 per cent in 1929.

"Never hesitate," Mr. Willkie warned, "to change a drowning horse in the middle of the stream."

Mr. Willkie interrupted his speaking campaign long enough to issue a vehement reply to the statement made by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman before the New York State Democratic Convention that Hitler, Mussolini, Stalin and the Government of Japan would find special satisfaction in the defeat of President Roosevelt.

False, Subversive Innuendo

Mr. Willkie, in as strong a reply as has issued from his headquarters, declared that Mr. Lehman's statement was a "false, malicious and subversive innuendo."

"Plain public statements of mine," he said, "made long before I was a candidate, my acceptance speech, my San Francisco address on foreign relations and my speech in Detroit, are clear and unequivocal proof of my position, which is exactly opposite of what Mr. Lehman implies.

"I stand for the democratic way of life. And so intensely do I feel about this that I have gone out of my way in this campaign to give unity to certain important aspects of our foreign policy. I have sought to avoid any risk of any suspicion in foreign minds of a disagreement in this country on our fundamental attitudes toward aggression and toward aid to Britain."

The reference which Mr. Willkie made to his Detroit address was to the following paragraph:

"Europe today is dominated by the colossal cynicism of Adolf Hitler. He is a man who does not hesitate to accomplish his ends by breaking his solemn promises, by murdering his associates, by converting the youth of Germany to highly trained gangsters, and by laying waste to peaceful lands that lie across his path."

Great Ovation in Toledo

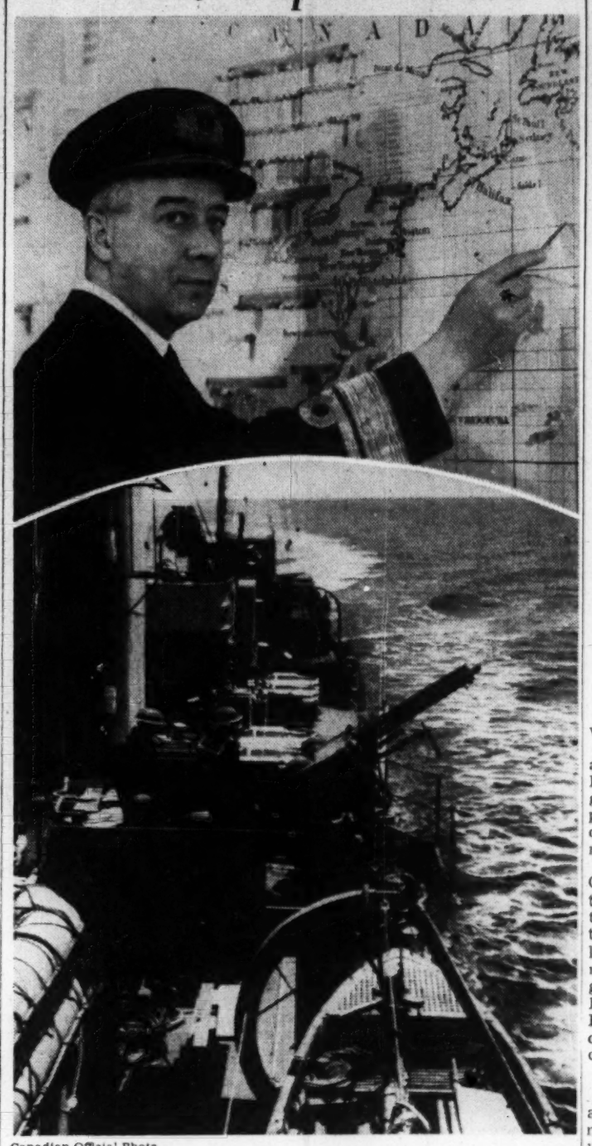
Continuing to pick each State's strongest New Deal territory in which to concentrate his campaign, Mr. Willkie nevertheless began receiving today the most friendly, demonstrative, vote-promising reception of his entire cross-continent tour, with Toledo turning out en masse to give the Republican candidate an impressive ovation.

The first strong signs of Ohio's resurgent Republicanism go back to 1938 when Mr. Willkie's leading rival for the Philadelphia nomination, Senator Robert A. Taft, cut the overwhelming Democratic majority of 1936 right out from under his opponent, Senator Robert J. Bulkley. The New Deal majority in the 1936 presidential election had exceeded 600,000 and few con-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Excerpts from Willkie and Landon speeches: Page 6.

Canada Prepares at Sea



Canadian Official Photo

Dominion Navy Serves

Top: Rear Admiral Percy W. Nelles, Chief of Canadian Naval Staff, studies charts at Naval Headquarters in Ottawa. Bottom: Canadian naval vessel on patrol.

U. S.-Canadian Board in Boston Studies N. E.-Halifax Defense

The all important defense problem of stopping any potential enemy before it might set foot on the soil of the Maritime Provinces, Northeastern Canada or New England came before the Canadian-American Joint Defense Board today in a meeting behind the closed doors of the War Operations Room in the Boston Navy Yard.

Extreme secrecy cloaked the precise margins of the day-long conference, but Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York, Chairman of the American Section of the Board, disclosed that it was primarily concerned with the strategy of defending this vividly important industrial and military area "all as one prospect."

Others hinted that the Board also reassessed its position in the light of the recent Tokyo, Rome, Berlin axis agreement.

John D. Hickerson, Assistant Chief of the Division of European Affairs in the United States State Department, and a member of the Board, said that all the members would visit Halifax, N. S., tomorrow, leaving Boston on the Yarmouth boat.

This information tied in directly with Mayor La Guardia's description of today's activities, for it is known that Halifax, now described as the "world's busiest port," ranks as the principal point requiring defense in the present British scheme of things. Boston was described by Mr. Hickerson as a key point in these defense plans.

Two members of the Board, which was set up last August following talks between President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada, were absent as it began deliberations here shortly before 10 a. m. It was announced that Capt. Harry W. Hill, U. S. N., War Plans Division in the Office of the Chief of Naval Operations, would be on hand later. Commander Forrest P. Sherman, U. S. N., was indisposed.

Besides Mayor La Guardia and Mr. Hickerson, American members present included. Lieut. Gen. Stanley D. Embrick, Commanding Fourth Army Corps Area; Lieut. Col. Joseph T. McNarney, Army Air Corps.

Canadians were: O. M. Biggar, Chairman; Brigadier K. Stuart, Deputy Chief of the General Staff; Capt. L. W. Murray, Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff; Air Commander A. A. L. Cuffe; and Hugh L. Keenleyside, Department of External Affairs.

The Board's service members have toured Pacific defenses, flown over Canadian air fields and bases, and otherwise studied the terrain of the two nations since its formation last August. Today's meeting, however, was the first held in New England.

Picture on Page 9.

Britain Sets Up Board of Experts

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Great Britain established today a Scientific Advisory Committee to strengthen her war effort by bringing eminent natural scientists into active cooperation with branches of the Government.

The committee was appointed from the Royal Society, Britain's ranking scientific body, and given a secretary from the Cabinet secretariat.

Members include Sir William Bragg, President of the Royal Society. Lord Hankey, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, was named chairman.

The aims of the committee as announced by the Prime Minister's Office are:

1. To advise the Cabinet on any scientific problem referred to it.
2. To advise government departments when so requested on the selection of qualified persons for scientific investigations or on the selection of members for committees on which scientific knowledge is required.
3. To bring to the notice of the Cabinet any scientific or technical developments likely to be of importance to Britain's conduct of the war.

United Canada Discovers New Powers in War

U. S. visitors find nation one people with one idea—to crush autocracy and bring peace.

Canada is about to conscript its first men to supplement volunteers under arms. Pilots are beginning to graduate from the British Commonwealth Air Training Schools, with 25,000 fliers a year as the goal. The Dominion's business and social structure is being remade. How do Canadians feel about these changes? What is the extent and significance of their war effort? The Canadian Press Association invited a group of American journalists and publishers to tour the eastern defense sites. One of the visitors gives his impressions in this article. Others will follow in a series on details of Canadian war effort.

By A. Warren Norton
Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society

Canadians mean business in their war against aggression.

On a 2,700-mile tour of military airports, factories, and camps from Hamilton to Halifax, our visiting group of American writers and publishers remarked most frequently on Canada's sturdy determination.

There is no doubt about how the Canadian people feel, judging from the uniform expressions of intention to see the war through. Factory workers, businessmen, English-speaking, French-speaking, military men of all grades, and governmental officers headed by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, all are digging in on the common job with vigor and good cheer.

More United Than Ever

Entering the second year of war at the side of Britain and other members of the British Commonwealth of Nations, Canadians unite ever more firmly in the conviction that their own freedom is bound up with that of the remaining free peoples on all continents.

Nor is this a conclusion imposed from London. Everywhere we went in Canada we were impressed with the attitude of independence. Canada has made its choice voluntarily. Seemingly remote from the scene of actual hostilities when war began in Poland, Canada saw from the outset that free peoples would have to stand together, or face the prospect of subjugation one after another.

For the first nine months of war, Canada still felt relatively safe from invasion. The Dominion thought of itself as a supplier of war materials. Men would be sent as needed, but in those first months Britain held the pace of rearmament to a deliberate tempo.

A New Canada is Born

All that changed with Germany's invasion of the Low Countries some four months ago. Canada suddenly found itself thrown on its own resources. Britain could not spare planes for training pilots nor machine tools for Canadian factories. Also, the rapidity of German advances made the Atlantic Ocean seem less wide.

Then it was that Canada took sober second thought and decided on total war.

In the sequel, a new fighting Canada has been born.

No longer is Canada battling for Britain as though the struggle were limited to Europe. Britain is still regarded as the first line of defense not only for Canada but for all free peoples. But the Dominion has become conscious of the need to prepare for hemisphere defense. That has brought in a new policy of military cooperation with the United States.

Big Change in Quebec

Another change apparent especially in Quebec is the internal unification of Canada under stress of war conditions. Canada can now

Continued on Page 4, Column 6

Central America Airline Purchased by U. S. Company

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—The American Export Airlines, a subsidiary of the American Export Steamship Line, which is completing preliminary arrangements for a trans-Atlantic nonstop airline service, today announced, subject to approval by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, the purchase of T. A. C. A., an airline operating throughout Central America which is said to carry more air freight than any other line in the world.

John E. Slater, Executive Vice-President of the airlines, said the purchase was the beginning of a "large-scale entry of American Export into Latin-American fields." The T. A. C. A. Air Line, formerly known as the Trans-Portes Aeros Centros Americanos, was sold to American Export by Lowell Yerex, a New Zealand World War aviator, who said he would join the American Export Company and retain a substantial financial interest in T. A. C. A. operations.

The Central American Airline's air freight business will total 30,000,000 pounds this year, in addition to 5,000,000 pounds of air mail and 125,000 passengers, it was said. Everything from jungle orchids to mining machinery weighing several tons is flown over the T. A. C. A. routes, which run through British Honduras, Honduras, Guatemala, Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama.

A network of 235 airports and landing fields in Central American countries has been established and the line at present makes scheduled stops at 125 airports. The line had 40 radio stations and more than 700 employees, including 30 American pilots.

In addition to several 10-year-old tri-motored Ford transport planes, the line also has 14 new Lockheeds purchased during the last three years.

Axis Presses Ends Of Mediterranean; U. S. Eyes Aircraft

State Department trying to recover planes now on French warship in West Indies.

British now menaced on eastern and western sides of sea; Gibraltar key point.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 — The United States is trying to regain possession of the 100 to 150 warplanes now immobilized on the French airplane carrier Bearn anchored in the French West Indies harbor of Fort of France on the Island of Martinique, it is reported here today.

These planes, obtained from the United States by France just before its surrender to Germany, could be of the utmost importance either to Great Britain or to the United States' defense forces. Great Britain has already laid claim to them, asserting that through the Franco-British purchasing plan Britain had the right to take over French orders and purchases in this country following the fall of France.

Gaston Henri-Haye, new French Ambassador to the United States, is understood to have discussed the matter several times with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull without, however, reaching any agreement as to the disposition of the planes. According to diplomatic sources here, the Vichy Government would find it very difficult to return the planes to this country in view of the fact that the Vichy Government exists only upon German sufferance.

The War and Navy Departments are understood to be concerned about the continued presence of the airplanes in the French West Indies, since it is conceivable that they could be used to attack American outposts in the event the United States became involved in the present conflict. Since the planes are said to be of the latest type their striking power would be heavy.

Vichy Cancels Plans

American concern over Martinique is also reported to have caused cancellation of Vichy plans to strengthen fortifications there. Announcement that such plans had been abandoned entirely came from Fort of France today following recognition that the United States was unalterably opposed to such action. Officials here are believed to have made it plain to French authorities that this country would not permit any such fortification to be undertaken at this time, particularly since Martinique lies in the midst of the new West Indian defense zone being created by this country through the use of British air and naval bases.

Following his conference with President Roosevelt yesterday, M. Henri-Haye was quoted as saying that France and the United States were in agreement on the question of these fortifications. Since reporters apparently interpreted this to mean that American acquiescence had been given, President Roosevelt very clearly and carefully corrected this "misapprehension" at his press conference.

The manner in which the President spoke convinced his listeners that this country had no intention of permitting the Vichy Government to take any action in the New World which might ultimately redound to Germany's advantage or to follow any course here that might embarrass Great Britain if it were within this Government's power to prevent it.

Secretary Hull has also indicated strong opposition to any French action in the West Indies and there is a State Department report that the Secretary recently told the new French Ambassador so in no uncertain terms.

Heavy Pressure Unlikely

While it is assumed that the United States will make every diplomatic effort to obtain the warplanes in Martinique, it is not believed that this country will attempt to bring any undue pressure upon French authorities at this time, but that a more strenuous effort might be made if it became necessary to do so for Britain's sake.

At the same time, the British purchasing mission here released through the British Embassy a statement from Lord Beaverbrook, Britain's Aircraft Production Minister, that the flow of American planes to Britain "gives us renewed confidence in the triumphant conclusion of our long battle in the air."

"The Brewster fighter squadron is in use," the Beaverbrook statement said. "It is earning the praise of our finest pilots. The Douglas D. B. 7 is also in action and the new Curtiss has arrived. These three aircraft are equal to our best machines."

The Curtiss referred to is understood to be the Curtiss P-40, reputed to be one of the world's fastest and most effective pursuit ships. It is equipped with extremely powerful motors and carries a heavy volume of firing power.

LONDON, Oct. 2—While the Italian Army is making a slow advance eastward across the North African desert from Libya into Egypt, Axis pressure is being felt at each end of the Mediterranean. At the western end, Spain is being pressed to threaten the British keypoint of Gibraltar. At the eastern end, Syria is being urged to sanction the establishment of Italian bases northeast of Suez flanking the Canal and menacing Egypt's main defending forces from the rear.

Between those two extremities sails virtually unimpeded the British Mediterranean Fleet, upon which must devolve the difficult task of offsetting Britain's numerical inferiority on land and in the air in the Middle East, as with advancing winter and the receding prospect of an invasion of Britain, North Africa rather than Western Europe tends more and more to become the main sphere of war.

At present it is uncertain what success is attending the armistice commission of five Italian generals sent to Beirut, Syria, to negotiate control of that French mandate.

Following the report that the French had refused to accede to the demand of the mission that 500 French airplanes should be given up and that the Syrian Army be reduced to pre-war strength of 40,000, came reports of fresh proposals. These included permits to enter Syria to certain alleged propaganda agents, German and Italian, who had been expelled from the country; similar permits to a number of Arabs, said to be propaganda agents, to re-enter Syria; indemnities to Italians and Germans dispossessed at the outbreak of war; freedom for Italian publications and freedom for Fascist organizations in the country.

A similar uncertainty attends the dealings with Spain.

Gibraltar the Key

The beckonings of the Axis powers to Ramon Serrano Suner, Spanish Minister of Government, and head of the Falangist Party which talks of the reconquest of Spain's lost empire, call for the greatest vigilance from British naval and military forces.

The rock of Gibraltar, the strongly garrisoned natural fortress attached to the Spanish Coast by a narrow isthmus, and dominating the Mediterranean gateway only eight and a half miles wide, appears now as the probable key to the whole African conflict.

While the Italian Navy avoids seeking issue with the British Fleet and while British convoys can enter and cross the Mediterranean, Italy's prospects in Egypt do not seems particularly bright. If Gibraltar were rendered untenable as a naval base, however, and the Italian Navy and Air Force were given highly important strategic bases in the Balearic Islands

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

British Name New Destroyers

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Admiralty announced today the new names assigned to 50 over-age destroyers transferred to Britain by the United States in return for the right to establish bases on British possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

Forty-four of the destroyers were given names common to the United States and six manned by the Royal Canadian Navy were named after towns and villages common to Canada and the United States.

First Lord of the Admiralty A. V. Alexander announced the names of eight of the destroyers in Commons Sept. 17. The vessel designated as the leader of the squadron will be called Churchill.

The others named for towns in the United States and United Kingdom are: Belmont, Beverley, Bradford, Broadwater, Broadway, Burnham, Burwell, Buxton, Caldwell, Cameron, Castleton, Chelsea, Chesterfield, Clare, Cambelton, Lancaster, Leamington, Leeds, Lewes, Lincoln, Ludlow, Mansfield, Montgomery, Newark, Newmarket, Newport, Ramsey, Reading, Richmond, Ripley, Rockingham, Salisbury, Sherwood, Stanley and Wells.

Two given names common to towns in Newfoundland, the United Kingdom and the United States are St. Albans and St. Marys.

Six named after towns in the West Indies, the United Kingdom and the United States are Bath, Brighton, Charlestown, Georgetown, Hamilton and Roxborough.

Six destroyers transferred to Canada were named Annapolis, Columbia, Niagara, St. Clair, St. Croix and St. Francis.

Army Ignores Tank, Reserve Officer Says

National defense requirements are calling for the best in civilian and military preparations. Following is the third in a series of daily articles, in diary form, of a civilian - soldier — a reserve colonel and a Los Angeles attorney—who makes his contribution as one man's opinion of what has yet to be done to build an effective Army.

By Col. William H. Neblett

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

August 15—Confusion is apparent everywhere. The staff is trying to operate this maneuver as a combination foot, horse, and motorized problem. Confusion is bound to take over command in such a case. An army can move no faster than its slowest unit. There is no chance for the motorized equipment to get off the roads. There it is, waiting for the foot troops to get far enough at 2½ miles an hour so that hours after such marching, some road will be left for the motors to use.

The corps has moved forward to Tenino, Wash. It has established headquarters in the high school gymnasium where the division staff was last week. We have set up this big corps staff here offering an invitation to enemy aircraft to bomb us.

Here, as at the other headquarters, combat efficiency has been sacrificed to comfort. The staff of our Army has been so trained that it cannot function without the typewriter and the mimeograph. This place, with all its typewriters clicking, sounds like the billing department of a big business firm getting out monthly statements.

August 16—It is evident from the problem so far that we are starting at the wrong end of our training. The maneuver has been a rehearsal for staff officers in paper work. It continues to be that. Staff officers are well trained in the paper functioning of any sized unit, but not so well in actual execution. The reason is that the officers and men are not trained technically in the use of their arms. Instructions should begin with the lowest unit. Such units should gradually be thrown together until a large tactical unit has been organized and trained in tactical movements, and in the technical use of its arms. For example, if a division knows the coordinated use of its arms, it will not need much commanding after it gets into battle.

Air Superiority

The opposing forces have had unquestioned air superiority from the beginning. This problem seems designed to prove that air superiority does not count against foot soldiers and cavalry, although the air is full of enemy planes above roads choked with advancing infantry and cavalry in plain sight. Enemy airplanes have been limited, under umpire supervision, to contending for superiority in observation, now only a minor use of that weapon.

August 17—The Army of the South has won a smashing victory. The enemy, the northern force, is in full retreat. "General Confusion" has, so the newspapers announced this morning, succeeded to the command of both sides. Perhaps the newspapers have exaggerated the condition, but they have not nearly approximated the confusion that will result if this staff combination is ever hit by a force even so well equipped with airplanes as the one we have just so completely knocked out on paper.

August 18—The withdrawal of the troops to their concentration areas is being completed today.

August 19—Everything is being cleaned up today prior to the critique for tomorrow. Each section is making a report. My report was as follows:

The Adjutant General Section was established on Aug. 5, 1940, after the corps staff had been otherwise fully organized. The section functioned efficiently through a well-trained experienced enlisted personnel, headed by a master sergeant who performed all detail duties.

It is recommended that the Adjutant General Section be made a permanent unit of the corps staff and that for all future operations it be set up and begin its work concurrently with the other sections of the corps staff and prior to the arrival of the troops.

For details of the operation of the section in this maneuver see G-1 Report.

At the beginning of the maneuver I mentioned to my immediate superiors that I was keeping a diary of all I saw, and was told that the G's would like to have it at the close of the exercise, but they changed their minds. The above report was what was demanded and I gave it as a disciplined soldier should. I really could have contributed something to the critique but it was cut on the stencil in the minds of G's long ago at the staff schools.

The Army has to be reorganized quickly. It will never be done with the old crowd in control. It is really not correct to say "old" crowd because this remark has no reference to the age of those running the staff. It is the Army system that is to blame. Younger men who are trained in the system will do no better. They will become a part of it. For us to achieve military success in the impending emergency, someone must be put in control of the Army who is not dependent upon it for a career or upon a pension when he is through. As things stand, there is entirely too much accent on promotion and efficiency reports upon which the general officers are made.

The frozen staff situation probably relates back to the last war when we adopted the French staff system which we have slavishly pursued ever since without regard to the revolution of military science or to the defeat of the French Army. The staff is still geared to foot and horse soldiers of 1917-18. That adjustment then became a fixed tactical habit; now it is a revered tradition to be followed even to defeat.

Poor Training

The staff in peacetime as well as any garrison duty is poor training for leadership. A leader must have imagination. Anyone can learn the technique of a weapon and its "prescribed" tactical use, but it takes imagination to visualize a new application of motors to battle, and to stir the soldiers' enthusiasm for combat.

The country over which the maneuver was held is very difficult. However, the southern force moved forward, defeating the northern, and had gained all its objectives by the end of the maneuver, noon of Saturday, Aug. 17. It was an ordinary infantry problem, so executed under staff direction that tanks and airplanes, whose proper use in battle is all there is now to war, were ignored. The maneuver was executed in the conventional manner with the infantry, artillery, and horsed cavalry occupying the positions and performing the same functions with the same weapons we used in the last war.

(To be continued)

Bondy says—

Kids stay smiling
And well fed
When mothers feed 'em
Good Bond Bread

Bond Bread
GIVES YOU MORE GO

Toronto-New York Air Rights Given To Trans-Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO — Trans-Canada Air Lines has been granted permission to operate exclusively on the 355-mile route between Toronto and New York, it was announced here recently. The regular two-hour air service, to be started shortly, will put Vancouver only 15 hours from New York.

For the duration of the war service will be between La Guardia Field in New York, and Malton Field in Toronto, as T. C. A. will not use Toronto Island airport until the runways are lengthened—a change which may not be undertaken for some time.

Present plans are for two flights daily, one each way, at first, and the fare is expected to be about $21 single, $38 return trip.

Although the service between Toronto and Buffalo will be granted to a U. S. airline exclusively, the new agreement will make it possible to operate into Detroit, rather than Windsor, Ontario, and the U. S. line will come into Windsor.

The route to New York skirts Buffalo, and goes over Elmira, then over Pennsylvania.

Florida Leads In Old-Age Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Florida's old-age grants through the State Welfare Board are the largest of any State in the Southeast, Clayton C. Codrington, Commissioner of the Board, declared recently before one of the largest crowds in the history of the local Council of Social Agencies.

With the passage of the Social Security Act, Florida's first participation under the benefits of one of its programs, old-age assistance commenced on Oct. 1, 1936, with the counties putting up one half to match the Federal Government's share. At that time 10,000 persons in Florida received old-age assistance.

Some idea of the rapid growth of this State-Federal program may be gleaned when it is known that in November, 1939, old-age assistance checks were mailed to 36,279 Floridians, Mr. Codrington explained. Furthermore two new programs under the Social Security Act have been inaugurated, he claimed, giving aid to 2,158 persons for blind assistance; and aid to 2,645 families with 6,875 dependent children.

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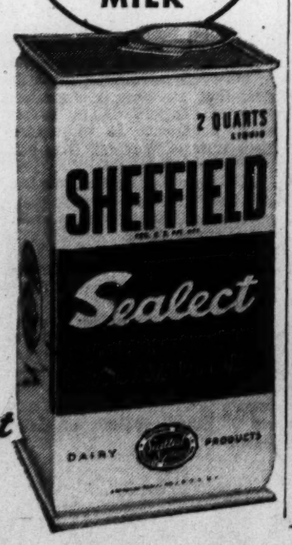

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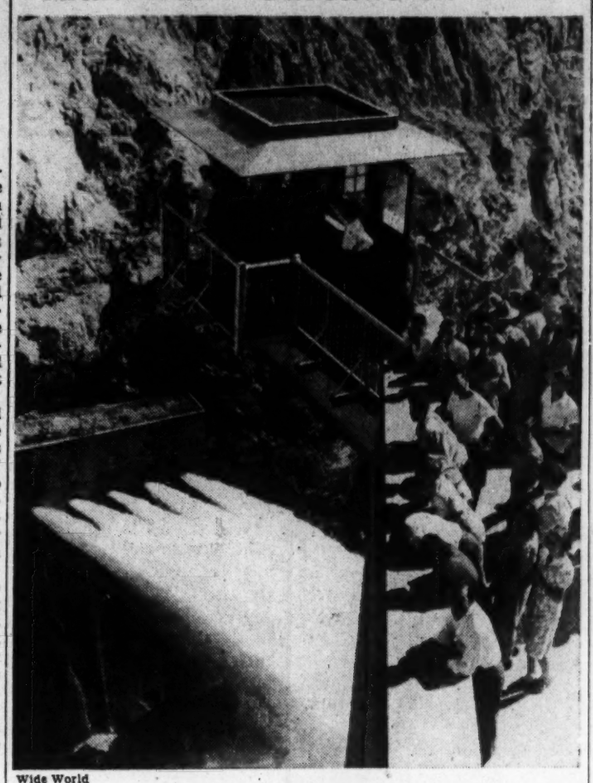

Wide World

Scene at Boulder Dam

Some 50,000,000 gallons of water cascaded from the valves during a test on the fourth anniversary of power generation at the Boulder Dam project. The mighty cascade descended in a great arc 183 feet to the river below, a fall greater than that at Niagara Falls.

Concentration of Wealth In 13 Families Shown by SEC

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—A report by the Securities and Exchange Commission prepared for the Temporary National Economic Committee indicates a remarkable concentration of wealth in the United States.

Taking as the basis the 200 largest nonfinancial corporations in the Nation, the study finds that in 1937, 13 family groups, with holdings of $2,600,000,000, own almost 10 per cent of the voting stock.

Included in these 13 families are three pre-eminent ones, the report states, the du Pont, Mellon, and Rockefeller families. These three have themselves holdings of between $1,300,000,000 and $1,400,000,000.

The study finds that the number of Americans owning corporate stock is smaller than generally supposed and probably amounts to only eight or nine million persons. Thus only about one in five persons listed as receiving income by the Government own any corporate stock.

Another conclusion reached in the survey is that the officers and directors in the big corporations own relatively small amounts of the stock themselves. The report finds they own about 6 per cent of the common stock of the 200 corporations and 2 per cent of the preferred stock.

Highly Concentrated

Another highlight of the report is that ownership of the stock of all American companies is highly concentrated. For example, it is reported that 10,000 persons own one quarter of all such stock, while 75,000 persons own fully one half of it.

Back in 1937 investigators found that foreign investors held a considerable stake in the 200 biggest corporations. Outside stockholders at the end of 1937 held over 6 per cent of the common stock and nearly 4 per cent of the preferred stock of those companies.

The SEC study indicates that the ownership of the 200 largest nonfinancial corporations is highly concentrated in the hands of a relatively few persons. The most powerful dynasties are the multi-million holdings of du Pont, Mellon and Rockefeller. The study asserts that 60 per cent of the common stock of these 200 leading corporations is in the control of 1 per cent of the book shareholders. The 200 corporations included in the study represent between two-fifths and one half of the assets, dividends, shareholdings, and stockholders of all nonfinancial domestic corporations. Market value of their common and preferred stock at the end of 1937 was $33,000,000,000 and total assets about $70,000,000,000.

Few Exceptions

The report says that only 60 of the 200 corporations failed to show a definite center of control and in most cases the control was exercised by a family or group of families.

The du Pont share in these 200 giant companies was mainly in two companies— E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, and General Motors Corporation, with the United States Rubber Company as an adjunct. The value of the du Pont share in the empire of 200 corporations was put at about $565,000,000.

The Mellon family's share was set at $391,000,000. It was spread out over half a dozen big companies.

The Rockefeller share was set at $397,000,000, concentrated largely in oil.

'Nazi Planes Coming!' Just African Eclipse

CALVINIA, Cape of Good Hope Province, Union of South Africa, Oct. 2 (AP)—Fearful natives, shouting "Hitler's war birds are coming," ran pell mell into the hills during yesterday's four-minute total eclipse of the sun.

Although they were forewarned, the quick transition from daylight to eerie twilight was too much for the inhabitants, who vacated towns in a 20-mile belt across the Northwest Cape to the Kaffrarian coast.

The nervousness of the natives was shared by nervously twittering birds and lustily crowing cocks as the shadow of the moon raced across the veldt at 70 miles a minute.

U. S. Blamed for Much Of Japan's War Success

SAN FRANCISCO (AP) — The United States was blamed for much of Japan's success in the Chinese "incident," by Julean Arnold, retiring commercial attaché of the United States Embassy in Shanghai.

"This country has supplied more than half of Japan's war materials in the last 10 years," he told University of California students.

Mr. Arnold praised the ban on shipments of scrap iron to Japan, and urged further aid to China.

Missouri C. I. O. Bars 'Ism' Agents From Office

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo. (AP)—Missouri's State Council of Congress of Industrial Organizations Unions has barred its officers from membership in any Nazi, Communist or Fascist organization.

By unanimous vote the convention amended its constitution to provide that any member or officer of the Council identified with an organization "giving aid or comfort to Nazism, Communism, or Fascism" shall be expelled and permanently disbarred from holding office.

Roosevelt Hits Missile Throwing

WASHINGTON (AP) — President Roosevelt considers missile-throwing in a political campaign a thoroughly reprehensible practice.

Mr. Roosevelt spoke out at his press conference Oct. 1 when he asked about the "harsh treatment" accorded Wendell L. Wilkie, Republican presidential nominee, while campaigning in Michigan.

The question referred to incidents during Mr. Willkie's appearance at Detroit and Pontiac. At Detroit, a scrap basket was dropped from a high window as Mr. Willkie was passing, and a bystander was injured. At Pontiac an egg was thrown at the Willkie car, spattering the dress worn by Mrs. Willkie.

Voicing his disapproval of such demonstrations, Mr. Roosevelt said he believed the laws of most states would classify the scrap basket incident as an assault and crime.

He said he had been informed that an employee of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was involved in the incident. If so, he declared, she should forfeit her position.

Reporters Abroad Praised

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Secretary of State Cordell Hull, Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, and other leaders paid tribute yesterday to the work of American correspondents abroad.

The committee organizing the overseas press conference held today at the New York World's Fair announced receipt of the following message from Secretary Hull:

"Under the present unprecedented conditions, the formulation of foreign policy depends as never before upon the existence of an alert public opinion, fully and accurately informed as to world developments. The press and the radio are powerful factors in creating such public opinion. I am certain the entire Nation is proud of the manner in which American press representatives abroad have in recent months, under extraordinary difficulties, performed their extraordinarily responsible tasks."

Senator Pittman, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said he relied "very greatly in analyzing foreign conditions upon the very conservative, as well as courageous reports from our American press representatives abroad."

Tax Measure Ready to Sign, Praise Lacking

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 — The next-to-late big defense bill, the emergency tax measure, is before President Roosevelt, and Congress now has the choice of taking a recess till after the election or remaining in almost continuous session till the year's end.

Meanwhile, the last major defense appropriation bill was taken up today by the Senate Appropriations Committee, following subcommittee action yesterday in adding upwards of $10,000,000 to the bill. In coming from the House the bill had carried $1,469,993,636 in cash and contract authority, largely for a peacetime army of 1,399,441 men.

The tax bill, as it finally passed yesterday, after rushing through its last formalities in House and Senate, seemed to please nobody very much.

Like a forlorn stepchild, even its guardians declared that it might have been much nicer. The highest praise it received was that it was the best that could be hoped for under the circumstances. The very criticism, however, indicated the diverse approaches to the important subject, and the different viewpoints that had to be reconciled.

Treasury Department Rebuffed

The Treasury Department received one of the strongest rebuffs in the completed bill. It has sought a much more drastic measure, as a revenue producer, to help balance the budget, as a tax on war industries to prevent war millionaires, and as a further impost on corporations which are now taking in large "normal" profits. Here again it was basically a clash between New Deal and opposing philosophies. Business spokesmen who would also like to see the budget balanced do not want to do it by such drastic taxes as the Treasury urges but would prefer economies as the approach.

While some critics thought the bill did not go far enough, others felt that it went too far. In fact it shows compromises at every point, and its sponsors apologize for its technical and complex language.

The Treasury won part of its fight, to increase normal income tax by three and a fraction per cent. This brought the charge from Senator Walter F. George (D) of Georgia, that "there is no possible justification in an excess profits bill for taxing earnings that are purely normal."

Method Assailed

On the other hand, the Treasury would have liked to go much farther. Senator George at one point declared the method of taxing excess profits is "one of the most unsound, one of the most inequitable, one of the most indefensible provisions ever written into a harsh bill like the excess profits bill."

On the whole, however, a large body of sentiment believes that the tax bill does a pretty good, if temporary, job. A new tax bill with higher taxes next year is frequently forecast.

The present bill is expected to raise an additional $1,000,000,000 a year in revenue once it gets started. It provides a five-year tax free amortization plan to encourage defense companies to invest private capital. It carries a system of State insurance for the new defense forces, and some of its provisions are directed toward the object for which the bill is named —taxes on "excess" earnings, so as to prevent "a new crop of war millionaires."

Wildlife Is Aided In South Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—With the object of its development for the benefit of native wildlife, the South Carolina Commission of Forestry has taken a long-term lease on the South Carolina Wildlife Management Area, a 44,550-acre tract which had been reclaimed by the Federal Government under the Department of the Interior, and which embraces lands in Chesterfield and Darlington Counties.

Although custody of the land will remain vested in the Federal Government, the State agency will manage the area with wildlife as a principal interest.

The Department of the Interior contemplates a similar deal with North Carolina Commission of Conservation and Development for leasing the North Carolina Wildlife Management Area, comprising 58,900 acres in Moore, Richmond and Scotland Counties.

Puerto Rican Speaker Held

SAN JUAN, Puerto-Rico (AP)—Miguel Angel Garcia Mendez, Speaker of the Puerto Rican House of Representatives, was held in $15,000 bail in connection with a political shooting in which one man was killed and two wounded at the town of Utuado.

Soviet Likely to Shun Peace Pledge to Japan

By Randall Gould

Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who has just returned to Shanghai from New York

SHANGHAI, Oct. 2 — Soviet Russia finds itself today the object of the most urgent attentions from both China and Japan.

Since Japan renewed its interest in the Axis powers by the agreement signed Sept. 27, Tokyo has been exerting fresh pressure for a better understanding with Moscow—even so far as the possible adherence of Russia to the three-power pact.

Japan is eager to safeguard itself against attack from Russia while Japan's expansionist policy sweeps southward.

The probability is that Moscow will greet Toyko overtures with suave answers, at the same time continuing Russian aid to the Chinese Government at Chungking.

It would constitute a reversal of all its past tendencies if Russia were now to abandon its detached position, which has left Moscow free to act in accordance with situations as they developed. On the whole, therefore, the prospects of the Japanese obtaining durable guarantees from the Russians are slender.

Russia Needs China

This does not mean that Russia may not furnish Japan with something comparable to the Soviet treaties with Germany, expressing Moscow's policy of nonaggression and its good will and desire for good commercial relations. But it is likely to leave itself free to do as it pleases when it pleases, never abandoning its quiet assistance to China—for the surrender of China would put Russia in jeopardy, whatever pledges Japan might make.

The essential fact is that both Moscow and Tokyo recognize with equal cynicism the other's determination to safeguard its own interests, irrespective of treaties signed. Furthermore, the Japanese realize that although so far Russia has not shown itself aggressive in the Far East, there is no assurance that this attitude will not change if at any time Japanese power will have been sufficiently spent to render incursions into North Manchuria or Inner Mongolia temptingly safe.

The Japanese press has been predicting increasingly friendly Russo-Japanese relations since the appointment of Lieut.-Gen Yoshitsugu Takekawa, a retired Army officer symbolic of the strongest force in Japanese national life, to be Japanese Ambassador to Moscow. In the words of the Asahi, this is to be "regarded as the first step toward a new trend in future Soviet-Japanese relations."

Friendly with Chungking

But Soviet Russia has been on friendly terms with Chungking for many months. It is true there was a period when the Chinese National Government was in Nanking that matters were strained. It is likewise true that this Government still has strong anti-Communist elements which continue to look with suspicion upon Moscow, as upon the affiliated Chinese Communists.

But there is a strong bond of mutual necessity in the present Chungking-Moscow entente, for neither side has felt that Japanese hegemony over the Far East was desirable in spite of Tokyo's glowing pictures of the benefits of a universally accepted "New Order In East Asia."

Tokyo has tried to bring pressure on both parties—on Chungking by direct military force, and the establishment of a rival regime at Nanking, and on Moscow now through development of more friendly relations.

Moscow appears to have long held the view that its own best interest is served by preventing either Japan or China from gaining full ascendancy in the Far East. When Chinese nationalism was rising, Russia kept a firm grip on Outer Mongolia and it likewise was sharp in repulsing at least one Chinese effort to seize Manchuria.

When Japan took Manchuria, Russia bowed and relinquished its interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway but the incident only sharpened its determination not to see free China knocked out altogether. So the prospects are that the Russians will smile, manifest the maximum in affability, but stand quietly firm against changing their attitude of helpfulness toward Chungking.

Japan Weighs Question: Dare It Challenge U. S.?

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver

U. S. Navy, Retired

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The announcement of Japan's agreement with the Axis powers comes at a time when Japan realizes that the United States is in process of building up a mighty military machine afloat and ashore, with the further possibility that Singapore will be made available to the United States fleet.

Japan, while not definitely committing itself, has hinted that the appearance of United States ships at Singapore will be considered an act of war. Since therefore it has generally been the policy of Japan to strike first and declare war afterward, it would appear that now would be a psychological time for Japan to wage war, if it could, on the United States.

But is Japan in any position to commence hostilities with America at the present time? There are good reasons for supposing it is not.

The Japanese Navy has never been under fire by a first-class navy, and the successes attained in the past against mediocre opposition has engendered a hazardous condition of self-sufficiency. No navy in the world is more confident than that of Japan, and blind self-confidence has led to many a downfall.

Present Navy Untried

Japan's navy has not been actively engaged in the China affair; only light craft and some obsolete cruisers have been mentioned as having seen service. Some observers have voiced the opinion that navy hotheads would welcome the opportunity of demonstrating the fancied prowess of their Navy, and might precipitate an incident.

However, wiser counsel should prevail, because Japan hopes to gain three advantages before throwing down the gantlet to the United States; possession or domination of the oil fields in the Netherlands Indies, denial of Singapore to the United States Fleet, and Axis successes that will force the United States to maintain a considerable naval force in the Atlantic.

For its part, the United States is faced with making a decision as to the attitude it will take in response to the newly announced pact.

Immediate action can be taken, or further developments can be awaited.

Full Embargoes Weighed

Immediate action, while Britain controls the Atlantic, can take the form of secretly dispatching a heavy naval force to Singapore, and upon its arrival, impose a total embargo on Japan. The British Commonwealth can be expected to impose similar embargoes, and some South American countries may also take the same action.

The presence of the United States force at Singapore would presumably deter Japan from seizing the Netherlands Indies oil fields. Or if Japan were reckless enough to consider its presence a casus belli, the force would be adequately based for carrying out offensive operations.

This procedure would definitely unmask Japan. All too often Japan has made faces, and when no opposition was encountered, the procedure has been to inch along to another objective and make more faces. With a sufficiently strong United States naval force properly based in the Far East, Japan would have to fight or back down.

And if back down were the answer, it would be a long step toward securing peace in at least one part of the world. With a people whose rulers advocate the ruthless use of force, the only argument they recognize is force.

If the decision is to await further developments, there is the danger that Japan would definitely state that the dispatch of United States ships to Singapore would be considered an act of war, in which event Oriental regard for loss of face would preclude a retraction.

Would Put Onus on Japan

It would appear to be much better to have the force arrive before such a fiat were issued so that the onus would rest upon Japan. Furthermore, a naval force proceeding to Singapore under these conditions would probably require the establishment of intermediate bases at perhaps Samoa, New Hebrides, and might necessitate certain Australian ports being visited.

The principal disadvantage of this course of action would be the possibility that some unexpected turn might deprive Great Britain of control of the Atlantic.

Singapore of itself is helpless to stem Japanese aggression. It merely affords base facilities for men-of-war that can apply the necessary pressure. Britain does not now have ships available to put a heavy naval force in Asiatic waters. If a show of power is to be made, the United States Navy must supply the means.

During the waiting period there are two weapons that could be employed against Japan; imposition of a total blockade, and arrangement for all possible assistance to China.

The great advantage of the waiting period procedure is the pressure that uncertainty will exert on Japan, for Japan is and will continue to be under a tremendous strain. A strain so great that an internal collapse at any time during the past year would have occasioned no surprise.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

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The Citizens Who Decide Elections

As most people are aware, the voters of the United States are about to elect a President.

That makes it interesting to inquire: Who are the voters and how do they act?

In America it is the independent voters who turn the tides and who usually determine a presidential election. This is true also of most of the State and congressional elections.

This means that neither of the two major parties has enough hard-and-fast, thick-and-thin adherents to carry an election or series of elections by the strength of their own numbers. They have to persuade a certain number of independent voters to their point of view in order to make a majority.

Not Merely Fortuitous

Such a situation is apt to be taken as a matter of course. But it is far from inevitable; it is a balance precariously achieved and intelligently maintained as more and more voters strive to be fair, patriotic, and open-minded on important issues.

The essence of dictatorship in some foreign countries lies not in the fact that only one political party happens to exist; it lies in the fact that only one such party is allowed to exist.

In America there are some States in which one party consistently predominates, as the Democratic Party in South Carolina, Alabama, and Louisiana or the Republicans in Maine, Vermont, and formerly Pennsylvania. In such cases politics tends to stagnate or the ruling party tends to divide and furnish competition within itself.

Similarly on a larger scale it may be observed that when one party or the other has remained in power nationally for a long period it has tended to become arrogant or lethargic and a combination of its opponents ultimately has brought about its downfall.

This freedom of political competition both generates and is generated by independent voting.

A glance at the record of party affiliations of presidents tabulated in the next square shows that the United States has switched from one party to the other three times in its choice of Administration since 1900, and a total of fifteen times—or approximately once every ten years—since the establishment of the government.

Independent Vote Growing

Just how large the independent or "floating" vote may be, it is not easy to estimate. Voters who feel closely tied to a party at one time may be more disposed to change under other circumstances. Independence is partly a matter of degree. Some efforts to estimate it are made in a supplementary article today.

The conclusion is indicated there that this uncommitted vote, which campaigns are designed to attract, is possibly almost equal to the rock-bottom following of either of the two major parties.

Moreover, a study of this subject reported by Prof. William F. Ogburn and Abe J. Jaffe in the American Journal of Sociology for September, 1936, found that the trend toward independent voting in presidential elections had been increasing since 1900.

Prospects and Percentages

They found that the percentage of change had increased by an average of 1.5 per cent from one presidential election to another, and that the fluctuation was greatest in counties which had the largest proportion of young voters, the largest proportion of men, the smallest percentage of native-born citizens of native parents, the greatest degree of urbanism, the highest incomes and the least increase in wages.

Considering this fluidity of American opinion, how large a chunk of the Democratic vote of 1936 would the Republicans have to win over to their side this year in order to elect their nominee Mr. Willkie?

Mr. Roosevelt's total four years ago was 60.1 per cent of the popular vote. Mathematically, allowing for the effect of the scattering vote, the Republicans would have to convert an average of slightly more than one voter out of six, meanwhile holding all their own, in order to bring that total below the 50 per cent mark and bring themselves abreast of it.

But that is not the whole story. Presidents of the United States are not elected directly by the popular vote but by the vote of electors chosen by States. Hence it depends also upon what States are carried.

A Matter of States

Editorial Research Reports has calculated that if the Republicans should hold the votes they had in 1936 and gain one in five of the voters who went Democratic that year they would definitely carry twelve States, including the large pivotal ones of New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Michigan and Indiana, and have at least an even chance of picking up the small remainder of an electoral majority in the borderline States.

Is that too large a proportion for a party to hope to swing away from a previous allegiance? Well, twice in the last few decades a larger switch has taken place. In the election of 1920, the Republicans won away nearly one in three of the voters who had supported Wilson four years earlier, and in 1932 the New Deal made approximately the same inroads on the Hoover support of 1928. The Republicans may calculate that they made a beginning two years ago when they gained eighty seats in the House of Representatives and Senate by converting not quite one in twenty of the Democratic voters from the previous congressional election.

Fold on this Line

A Political Chart Of the Presidency

Since Washington's time the selection of the American President has involved generally a contest between two parties. Their names and composition might change from time to time but they have followed broadly in the traditions of Alexander Hamilton on one side and of Thomas Jefferson on the other. Their alternate cycles of influence and weakness are indicated in the lists of the Presidents they have elected. In the following table the principal party designations are shown as bold-face headings and the name of each President is accompanied by the year of his election.

Anti-Federalist		**Federalist**
	George Washington 1788	
	George Washington 1792	
Democratic-Republican	1796	John Adams
Thomas Jefferson	1800	
Thomas Jefferson	1804	
James Madison	1808	
James Madison	1812	
James Monroe	1816	
James Monroe	1820	
John Q. Adams	1824	
Democratic		**National Republican**
Andrew Jackson	1828	
Andrew Jackson	1832	
Martin Van Buren	1836	
	1840	W. H. Harrison (v) John Tyler
James K. Polk	1844	
	1848	Zachary Taylor (v) Millard Fillmore
Franklin Pierce	1852	
James Buchanan	1856	
		Republican
	1860	Abraham Lincoln
	1864	Abraham Lincoln (v) Andrew Johnson
	1868	Ulysses S. Grant
	1872	Ulysses S. Grant
	1876	Ruth'f'd B. Hayes
	1880	James A. Garfield (v) Chester A. Arthur
Grover Cleveland	1884	
	1888	Benj. Harrison
Grover Cleveland	1892	
	1896	William McKinley
	1900	William McKinley (v) Theo. Roosevelt
	1904	Theo. Roosevelt
	1908	William H. Taft
Woodrow Wilson	1912	
Woodrow Wilson	1916	
	1920	Warren Harding (v) Calvin Coolidge
	1924	Calvin Coolidge
	1928	Herbert Hoover
F. D. Roosevelt	1932	
F. D. Roosevelt	1936	
	? 1940 ?	

Note: The symbol (v) indicates Vice-Presidents who succeeded to the Presidency.

Estimating the Independent Vote

American voters are even more independent than they think they are. That, at least, is an inference that might be drawn from comparison of a recent Gallup poll figure with the actual performance of the species *elector Americanus* in the last five presidential elections.

The last five elections are taken partly because they represent the period since the American electorate was enlarged by the Woman Suffrage Amendment and partly because they cover a fairly representative epoch in the flow and counterflow of political party sentiment.

But to return to Dr. Gallup. Twice recently his American Institute of Public Opinion asked a sampling of voters whether they considered themselves Democrats, Republicans, Socialists, or independents. Each time approximately 20 per cent—one in five—described themselves as independents.

The Groupings Change

However, a significant point is that during the six weeks between the two questionings a change of 3 per cent took place in the relative strength of the two major political parties in the group, illustrating that some who have considered themselves Democrats or Republicans frequently move over into the independent group and that some of the independents from time to time affiliate themselves with one or the other of the parties. Thus there is change even in the independent group.

In fact this disposition to change has affected considerably more than 20 per cent of the voting population as between the high points and low points of the respective political parties in the last five elections referred to.

Party Highs and Lows

In 1920 the strength of the Democratic party reached a low ebb when former Governor James D. Cox received 9,147,353 votes out of a total popular vote of 26,705,346. This fraction amounts to 34.2 per cent of the vote cast.

The smallest percentage of Republican vote since that date was recorded in 1936 when former Governor Alf M. Landon received 16,679,583 of a total of 45,646,817 ballots. This is 36.5 per cent.

Admittedly, of course, a number who voted for Harding in 1920 were otherwise fairly regular Democrats, and the Roosevelt landslide in 1936 evidently picked up a quota of otherwise consistent Republicans. But it is also conceivable that some further Democratic voters in 1920 would have voted for a different Republican nominee and that some who voted for Landon in 1936 might have been won away by a different Democratic nominee.

A 30 Per Cent Margin?

So it is possible to take the two percentages as a kind of rule-of-thumb index to the basic, dyed-in-the-wool following of the two major parties. If these figures—34.2 and 36.5—be added together it may be inferred that ordinarily about 70 per cent of the voters are resolved in their own minds which side they will support before a campaign begins. This leaves, in between, a segment of roughly 30 per cent which may be described as the independent or floating vote, from which a winning party must recruit enough to make a majority.

Judged on this basis, the independent vote is nearly as large as the firm nucleus of either party.

Recent Election Totals

Following is a table of total popular and electoral votes for leading candidates in presidential elections since 1908:

	Electoral Vote	Popular Vote
1936		
Roosevelt, Dem.	523	27,476,673
Landon, Rep.	8	16,679,583
Lemke, Union		882,479
Thomas, Soc.		187,720
1932		
Roosevelt, Dem.	472	22,821,857
Hoover, Rep.	59	15,761,841
Thomas, Soc.		884,781
1928		
Hoover, Rep.	444	21,392,190
Smith, Dem.	87	15,016,443
Thomas, Soc.		267,420
1924		
Coolidge, Rep.	382	15,725,016
Davis, Dem.	136	8,385,586
La Follette, Prog.	13	4,822,856
1920		
Harding, Rep.	404	16,152,260
Cox, Dem.	127	9,147,353
Debs, Soc.		919,799
1916		
Wilson, Dem.	277	9,129,606
Hughes, Rep.	254	8,538,221
Benson, Soc.		585,113
Hanly, Proh.		220,506
1912		
Wilson, Dem.	435	6,286,214
Roosevelt, Prog.	88	4,126,020
Taft, Rep.	8	3,483,922
Debs, Soc.		897,011
1908		
Taft, Rep.	321	7,679,006
Bryan, Dem.	162	6,409,106

New Defense 'Citadel' Found in Midwest Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Is the war in Europe and the consequent defense needs of this country shaping a new American frontier?

A military and an industrial expert were examining a map of the United States.

Said the military man: "Draw a circle, with its center at about Kansas City and its periphery touching the inside edges of the mountain ranges on the East and West."

The industrialist did so.

"Now," said the military man, "inside that circle is America's 'citadel of defense.' There you'll find all of our iron ore deposits; practically all of our coal; practically all of our cotton; much of our wool; all of our helium gas; most of our oil and natural gas; most of our cattle and hogs; most of our grain and other foodstuffs; and most of our aluminum, copper, tin, manganese, gold, and silver. That's our defense center, protected and well supplied."

Also Population Center

"Yes, that's right," nodded the industrial expert. "And what's more in that circle, down near Linton in the west central part of Indiana, is the nation's population center. At Chicago is its railroad center. Crossing and bordering it on the north is the world's busiest commercial waterway. And here in the eastern section is the nation's manufacturing center. Yes, it's a citadel of defense, all right, but it's also a good place in which to live and work, and a good place to develop in peacetime."

"I wonder," continued the industrialist, "if recognition of its strategic importance in wartime won't this time turn the pioneer spirit, or national development effort, back into this vast interior region."

The early pioneers, from New England chiefly, settled this region, made it livable and productive. But they, or their descendants, pulled up and went on West. The West, too, is opened now and settled and livable and productive.

Progress Is in the Air

The nation has no more physical frontiers. But economists agree that it has yet far to go to make the most effective use of its resources. This central area has much more room physically, and much more room for useful production. It isn't crowded. It's economy is rooted in the soil, but intertwined with industry. It lives in the day and in the future.

Such line of thought is expanding here, as we see airplane and tank and powder factories spring up about us; as we see blueprints in the making for the exploitation of untouched natural resources; as we see transportation, water, air, and rail, speeded up, and its facilities improved and extended.

Millions of dollars are going into plants to make planes and trucks, and tanks, and implements of war. So far most of the national defense budget has gone for warships, so this section gets but about 12 per cent of the total in contracts, but it is expected that at least 50 per cent of the Government orders in the end, even including the shipbuilding totals, will go over desks and out into the production departments of plants in this section. Not all of the productive facilities by any means will have to be scrapped after the defense need has passed. For one thing, it is likely that the defense program will continue, regardless of the outcome of the present crisis, at a higher level than in the past. And airplanes and trucks and such things are used in peacetime as well as wartime.

The St. Lawrence Treaty

And while eyes are on this war-born industrial boom, and on its possible permanent consequences, comes word of plans to push U. S. Senate ratification of the St. Lawrence Seaway Treaty with Canada. Completion of this project would open wider the waterway gates from the ocean to the Midwest.

Meanwhile, work continues on extension of navigable waters in the Mississippi basin. Just the other day a towboat and barge loaded with freight puffed proudly up the Missouri to a dock at Sioux City, Iowa, opening navigation to that point. Millions are being spent on putting this whole great waterway system into shape to help in the further development of the resources of the Midwest and Great Plains area.

Defense or no defense, development of America's new frontier may be a matter of back-tracking a bit, and concentrating on this rich, self-sufficient hinterland.

No Lack of Culture

Culture? There is in the Midwest a lively interest in good things. It takes the best of the past, but isn't always content. A culture which gives must not be static, says the Midwesterner. Symphony, theater, opera? Yes. There is no lack of it here, and no lack of popular support of and real appreciation of them. But the new in these lines is welcomed. If it isn't good it's rejected. If it is good, it takes its place with the old.

Bidders for Defense Work Told to Observe All Laws

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2—Companies desiring to negotiate defense contracts with the Army are being warned that they must observe all Federal laws, including the National Labor Relations Act and the Walsh-Healey Law.

Making public an exchange of letters with Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of War, and Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary of War, Sidney Hillman, Commissioner in charge of the Labor Division of the National Defense Advisory Commission, yesterday reiterated the Government's objection to letting contracts to law violators.

Mr. Hillman revealed that he had asked the Attorney General to rule on the definition of a "law violator." Such a definition must determine whether the National Labor Relations Board is the proper authority for designating violators or whether the decision must await court action.

His attention called to a Brookings Institution report to the War Department this week, advising that all legal restrictions on hours and production be scrapped in event the United States enters the war, Mr. Hillman pointed out that such restrictions would not become an issue until a shortage of workers was imminent. That stage of defense has not yet been reached, he said.

At the present time, he insisted, "effective enforcement of labor laws is helping effectiveness of national defense."

The Defense Commission's labor policy, Mr. Hillman pointed out, will apply only to negotiated contracts, since competitive bids, under the law, go always to the lowest bidder.

In his letter to Mr. Hillman, Secretary Knox announced: "I am now engaged in the task of formulating procedure whereby the substance, both of the aforesaid principles and the statement of labor policy referred to therein, is properly made a condition of all contracts to be awarded."

Assistant Secretary Patterson advised him: "We expect to work out procedure whereby the applicable principles and a statement of labor policies will be incorporated into contracts to be awarded."

Foe of Vivisection Says Doctors Some Day Will Scorn Cruel Practice

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 2—Vivisection some day will be scorned by physicians just as today they frown on many medical practices common in the past, according to Clarence E. Richard of Chicago, Managing Director of the National Antivivisection Society.

"In countless laboratories all over the United States highly paid workers waste time, money, and effort in useless and cruel experiments upon living animals," Mr. Richard told the Erie County Antivivisection Society at a conference on animal experimentation here last night. "These experiments thus far have failed to produce a remedy for such a simple ailment as a common cold. Were this same amount of money and energy diverted to clinical research and human case study, there is no doubt that mankind would benefit."

Mr. Richard declared that millions of cruel experiments were conducted on living animals annually and that his society had traced in Chicago to one source 12,000 dogs sent yearly to the laboratories of three medical schools.

In response to questions regarding his opinion on the use of serums and vaccination and inoculations, Mr. Richard declared that commercial laboratories had popularized serums for profit.

"Take the profit away and serums soon would disappear," he declared.

Miss Nina Halvey of Philadelphia, Secretary of the American Antivivisection Society, termed the school biology class the kindergarten of the vivisection laboratory. She said students quickly become cruel and calloused to pain and suffering after they have once been initiated into vivisection practices.

"Physical pain is the greatest evil that can come to an animal, and human being have no right to inflict that suffering under the false guise of science," she declared.

Arthur W. Porter, President of the Erie County Society, said progress was being made in educating the public against vivisection, and urged stronger organizations as a means of bringing pressure to bear against the practice.

Army Peace Rules Don't Cover Roosevelt Rise

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Republican National Committee spokesmen have again struck out sharply at the appointment of Elliott Roosevelt, second son of the President and Mrs. Roosevelt, to a captaincy in the Army Air Procurement Corps Division, instead of waiting for the operation of the draft law. Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., Committee Vice-Chairman and Eastern Campaign Director, quoted information from "a high ranking officer attached to the staff of Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commandant of the Second Corps Area," that to his knowledge there was no regulation governing the appointment of a man from civilian life to a commission in the United States Army.

"We are today operating under peace-time regulations as far as the appointment of reserve officers is concerned," the information said. "There are only to my knowledge, four ways for a man to be appointed to a commission in the United States Army from civilian life:

"1. To be a graduate of the United States Military Academy or the United States Naval Academy.

"2. To be a graduate of the Reserve Officers Training Corps established throughout the colleges and universities:

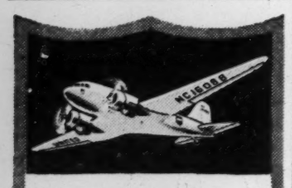
"3. A graduate of the Blue Course of the Citizens Military Training Corps.

"4. A warrant officer or enlisted man of the United States Army.

"The age limit for second lieutenant is 30 to 35 years, depending on a man's special requirements as to branches of service affected. Ordinarily, no captain would be appointed under these peacetime regulations under 37 years of age. The age requirement of captains is 37 to 42 years of age."

New Chrysanthemum

CHICAGO (AP)—Development of a chrysanthemum which blooms about two months earlier than the usual type and which withstands temperatures far below zero, was announced today by the University of Chicago.



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London Reconstruction Aided by Quiet Night

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 2—Comparative quiet which prevailed in the skies over London last night provides a valuable opportunity for workers to make up some leeway in the daily race here between destruction and reconstruction.

London's intensified artillery barrage, which lately has been causing the clouds to echo with a widening range of formidable noises popularly believed to indicate the use of a new secret weapon, has tended apparently to push aerial war away from Central London out over the countryside and suburbs. And though this is very unpleasant for dwellers there as the bombers jettison their loads rather than continue toward the city, it gives Londoners the rest they greatly need and enables air raid precaution services to proceed practically unharassed with new plans.

The earlier call for more and better air raid shelters is now expected to be met with the appointment yesterday of Admiral Sir Edward Evans to the new office of Director of Air Raid Shelters.

Arrangements are now made to ensure that Londoners are securely sheltered, and that they can eat and sleep in their refuges if necessary. Lord Woolton, Food Minister, has announced that in London 200 more feeding centers can be opened when required, to supplement 58 such centers that have already started to operate. This official effort is being reinforced by voluntary operations along the same line and today Lord Woolton is appealing to proprietors of mobile refreshment stalls—persons extremely hard hit by the blackout—to get in touch with him prepared to open their businesses again at points where they are most needed.

Nazi Driven Off

By the Associated Press

Squadron after squadron of Nazi warplanes flew to the attack on London today but British fighters gave them battle and were officially credited with turning back each succeeding wave.

The British Air Ministry announced that all attacks "have been intercepted and broken up by our fighters." Nine German planes were reported shot down.

A communiqué acknowledged, however, that a few of the German planes managed to penetrate London's defenses and drop bombs which inflicted some fatalities.

The aerial action followed a night in which both German and British bombers carried out widespread attacks on each other's territories.

British bombers, ranging over an area from Berlin to the French port of Le Havre, attacked a munitions factory in Berlin, electric power stations at Duisberg and Cologne, oil plants at Sterkrade-Holten and Gelsenkirchen in the Ruhr, and numerous railway yards and an aircraft factory at Rotterdam.

German raiders, carried out a simultaneous attack on London which was noticeably lighter than on previous nights.

The British attacks, described authoritatively in London as "extensive," were said also to have been spread over German-held "invasion ports" and "communications and oil targets" across the German frontier.

German reports told of a comparatively short attack on the Berlin suburbs and said none of the raiders was seen over the central City. The only damage done in Berlin, according to the German High Command, was when bombs fell in a suburban brick yard.

London radio listeners heard the German stations at Hamburg, Bremen, and other cities go off the air before midnight and interpreted this as indicating raid alarms there.

The British Air Ministry communiqué added that R. A. F. bombers also attacked goods yards at Hamm, Söst, Westerhold, Grimberg, and Coblenz, a railway junction at Sterkrade-Holten, and canal docks in the Ruhr.

The ports at Rotterdam, Flushing, Dunkirk, Boulogne, Calais and Le Havre and gun emplacements at Cap Gris Nez were reported heavily bombed.

Meanwhile only one central London street was hit by bombs in the twenty-fifth consecutive overnight attack, the British Press Association reported, and the bombings of 15 outlying districts represented a slackening from the pace of previous raids.

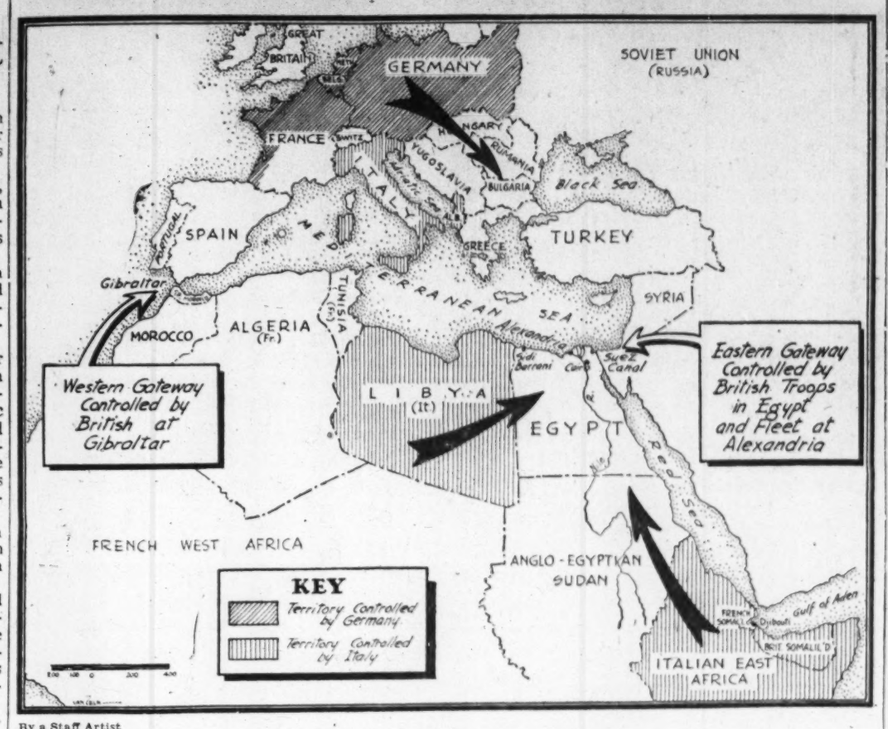
Elsewhere, however, the German assault was reported to be more widespread than usual. Heavy attacks were aimed at several towns in Northwestern England, raiders hit at Southewestern Scotland and Wales, and the shipping district of Liverpool was bombed for the third night.

A communiqué said German high-explosive bombs damaged buildings of Merseyside, shipping district of Liverpool, but that incendiary bombs which fell there were extinguished quickly and "damage was not excessive."

A number of casualties were reported, including some fatalities. The bombs fell in the center of one Merseyside community just as people were leaving five nearby moving-picture theaters.

"In other towns in northwestern England," the communiqué said, "houses and industrial buildings were damaged. At one of these towns fires were started in several districts but were promptly brought under control and all were extinguished. Casualties in these towns were reported as few, but some peersons were killed.

Is the Main Theater of War About to Shift?



By a Staff Artist

Key Areas in Europe and Africa

Vital regions in developing Axis strategy which may envisage a giant pincers movement to envelop the entire Mediterranean.

De Gaulle Backers Found in Control Of French Oceania

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Oct. 2 (AP)—Supporters of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, leader of the French who are continuing the war by Britain's side, are firmly in control of French Oceania, Premier Peter Fraser said today.

The Premier disclosed that the New Zealand Government had taken steps to maintain contact with the French island establishments. A Government representative, he said, had visited the De Gaulle Governor, Edmond Mansad, at Papeete, chief town of Tahiti. The great bulk of the French and Polynesian population support Governor Mansad, Mr. Fraser declared.

[Oceania consists of the Society Islands, the Marquezas Islands, the Tuamotu group, Leeward Islands and the Gambier, Austral and Rapa Islands. Save for the natives, the inhabitants are chiefly French, with a scattering of other Europeans, some Americans, and a few thousand Chinese.]

VICHY, France, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Government announced today the Colonial Council of Senegal, French West African possession, had been adjourned for an indefinite period and a small directing committee had been named to act in its stead.

Dakar, Capital and chief port of Senegal, was unsuccessfully attacked recently by a combined British and "Free French" force, but the Government did not specify whether this incident had any connection with the Council adjournment.

Axis Pressure Now Felt At Ends of Mediterranean

Continued from Page 1

through Spanish co-operation, the British Navy might find itself penned up in the eastern end of the Mediterranean with the consequent immense strengthening of the Italian position.

Sea Control Vital

One of the most significant lessons that history has repeated in this region time and again since the days of ancient Egypt is that no enemy has successfully invaded that country without first establishing control of the sea thereabouts.

Napoleon furnished an example of what happened to even a great General, when not backed up by superior sea power.

Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, Italian leader in Egypt, may well reflect that Napoleon, although an easy victor in all his battles on Egyptian soil, lost the whole of his campaign there in one short action at sea—when Nelson smashed the French Fleet in the "Battle of the Nile."

Meanwhile, the Italians, with an abundance of men, material, and airplanes already installed at bases from which they are steadily pushing forward across the desert sands into Egypt are preparing the ground ahead of them with a propaganda barrage on the best Nazi lines.

At the moment Egyptian political parties are divided on the question of declaring war on Italy.

By ceaseless propoganda of all kinds, the Italians are attempting to widen the cleavage and strengthen the hand of Egyptian pro-Axis elements.

A new radio transmitter claiming to be the "Egyptian freedom station" has recently come onto the air, radiocasting daily exhortations to Egyptians to revolt against the "British yoke."

Must Rely on Navy

Although Egypt is a sovereign state and so far has been nonbelligerent if not actually neutral in the war, the terms of its treaty with Britain mean that British warships are using Alexandria as a base, British planes are operating Egyptian airfields, and British Empire troops are stationed in strength at many points on Egyptian soil undergoing intensive preparations to repel the Italians.

British land forces have before them an extremely heavy task. For its successful execution they must rely greatly on the British Navy's ability to convoy supplies and reinforcements.

That is one powerful reason why the addition of 50 American destroyers to Britain's maritime strength is considered so highly important. If, as commentators here point out, the Italians have dangerously long communication lines to safeguard as they thrust forward from Libya, the British have far longer ones to protect if they are to maintain stocks and personnel at strength sufficient to hold off the enemy.

Airplanes Pose Problems

Desert warfare is inevitably a war of movement in directions governed by water needs. British tactics up to the present have consisted in delaying actions, by small outlying forces.

To a great extent, however, the scale of military values on the sun-scorched Wastes has had to be revised due to the use of the airplane, which makes reconnaissance and advance skirmishes matters of minutes and hours rather than days and weeks. The mechanized columns wind over sands far faster than ever camel trains were able to do.

For this reason an assessment of what is likely to happen when modern major forces meet in battle in this setting is very difficult.

Close co-operation between the attackers' land, sea and air arms is clear, since the Italians, with German support have bases close at hand and a large proportion of Britain's forces are still immobilized in Britain by the possibility of invasion. A successful issue for Britain in this theater of war, therefore, must depend upon retention of command of the seas, which so far isn't seriously challenged as men and material converge upon Egypt from various parts of the British Empire.

Churchill Canes Shadow Umbrella Of Chamberlain

LONDON (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill is as unfailingly faithful to his light cane as his predecessor, Neville Chamberlain, was to that famous umbrella.

But Mr. Churchill is noted for his vast wardrobe of hats of many kinds. So the canes seldom achieve the notice they deserve.

Most familiar is the cane which King Edward VII presented to him when he was that monarch's youngest Minister. With a gold knob and band, it is embossed with the arms of the Spencer-Churchills surmounted by a ducal coronet. (Mr. Churchill is a descendant of the famous Duke of Marlborough who fought at Blenheim.)

Recently Mr. Churchill appeared with a curious-looking stick which some thought was a form of weapon. It turned out to be a special blackout cane to which a flashlight it attached to light the Premier's way.

Bermuda Conscripts British Men, 18-22

HAMILTON, Bermuda, Oct. 2 (AP)—White British males between 18 and 22 years of age were called up for immediate military service in a proclamation issued by the Governor of this British possession.

A conscription act passed in June made men between 18 and 36 liable for service.

Notices already have been sent to men for the first draft which is expected to fill gaps in the under-strength white local forces. Native forces are up to establishment.

Four Sons: Three Enlist, One Needed on the Farm

FORT DODGE, Iowa, Oct. 2 (AP)—Three of Farmer Dan F. Will's four sons joined the Army here yesterday.

Dad accompanied the sons, Walter, 27, Frank, 24, and Warren, 20, to the recruting station.

"I want my boys to join the Army in this time of crisis," he told the recruting officer. "I'm keeping my youngest son on the farm to help with the work only because I need him."

The Wills farm is near Eagle Grove, Iowa.

War Cost in Canada Runs $400 a Family

By the Canadian Press

Toronto, Oct. 2

The war is going to cost the average Canadian family about $400 a year, according to Finance Minister J. L. Ilsley. This amount is not paid in cash, but based on current estimates of increased taxation and Government borrowings. It works out to about $85 per person.

Not all of this is spent on soldiers and ammunition. For instance, $900,000,000 is provided in this fiscal year's estimates as assistance to certain industries that lost export markets. Apple growers are an example, but Mr. Ilsley said this estimate does not include aid to wheat producers.

United Canada Discovers New Powers in War

Continued from Page 1

be said to have united completely for the first time in 20 years. Those familiar with 1914-1918 say that the present national upsurge already goes far beyond the former war effort.

Canada's industry, while only beginning to turn out the flow of military essentials that will pour forth in another year, has been transformed in four months. The slow-moving pace of pre-Blitzkrieg preparations, keyed closely to the British plan for a long war, has given way to a program combining speed with endurance.

A profound change has come with the necessity of turning to the United States for tools and other productive equipment. Formerly Canadian guns and ammunition were modeled for interchange with British artillery, as well as small arms. All Canadian fighting was presumed to occur outside Canada. The same necessity continues, and Canada is steadily sending aviators and other fighters overseas.

Prepare Home Defenses

But we saw the newer emphasis everywhere—on preparations for defending Canadian soil if need arises.

In this aim the United States looms large. Canadians are grateful—and no other word quite expresses their attitude—for evidences of American support. Our party arrived at Halifax when several of the transferred American destroyers had just been at sea on trial runs. The Canadians were delighted with them. On a visit to the ships we found them fully and well equipped, down to new typewriters!

The courtesies extended to our party lost nothing from Canada's wartime omission of formal dress and dispensable luxury. The Earl of Athlone, Governor General, and Princess Alice graciously received us at Ottawa. The Prime Minister entertained us at dinner. Canadian-American friendship, long a tradition, is deepening and broadening under world stresses.

Looks Ahead to Peace

Within Canada, too, minor differences are disappearing in the common endeavor. We saw French Canadians and British Canadians drilling together, with instructions given in French, and then the commands barked out in English.

Realistic displays of modern warfare were staged for our benefit. At the air fields and air schools that are relied on to turn the tide of battle over England, we saw evidences that this is no idle dream. Canadians feel that their airmen are among the best in the world, and impartial observers agree.

Canada is looking ahead to the peace. All of those 82 new air fields across the Dominion should stimulate commercial and private aviation.

Morale is excellent. In one munitions factory the workers were more than cheerful, they were happy, practically singing at their work. Victory is Canada's goal, a victory for human rights, and in that conviction no sacrifice is too great.

Welcomed by Duke

NASSAU, Bahamas, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Duke of Windsor extended Nassau's welcome today to high-ranking Army and Navy officers from the United States who are seeking defense bases in the British-owned Bahamas.

The Defense Commission, headed by Rear Admiral John W. Greenslade, allotted only one day to a quick survey by air of the islands. They continued their plane journey heading for Eleuthera, Rumcay, San Salvador, and Crooked Island.

Stalin Book High Among 'Best Sellers'

MOSCOW, Oct. 1 (AP)—Joseph Stalin's Bolshevik handbook, entitled "A Brief History of the Communist Party," was listed high among the world's best sellers today with the official announcement that in two years it has sold 16,500,000 copies and been published in 55 languages.

The Communist Party organ, Pravda, said, "Not a single book in the world ever spread as far as this.

[The American Bible Society's New York office said conservative estimates were that 25,000,000 copies of the Bible were distributed in 1938 and 26,000,000 in 1939. In 1939 the Bible, or parts of the Bible, was published in 1,039 languages and dialects. Publication in new languages is being continued at the rate of 20 tongues a year.]

"Thanks to the wise policy of Lenin and Stalin and guided by the trusty compass of the Marxist-Leninist theory, the front of Socialism has expanded," Pravda added, referring to the recent creation of the Soviet republics of Latvia, Estonia, Lithuania, Bessarabia, and Karelia.

The editorial concluded with a phrase from the history, most of whose important chapters were believed written by Mr. Stalin, expressing confidence in the victory of communism throughout the world.

Returning Soldier Problem Already Is Felt in Canada

OTTAWA, Oct. 2 (AP)—At war for more than a year, Canada already is beginning to deal with that familiar "post-war" problem—the returning soldier.

Two divisions of Canadian volunteers are serving in Britain—others are guarding Iceland and Newfoundland. A number of these in the past few months have been sent home for discharge as unfit, and some are having a hard time finding jobs.

Those with a disability due to military service are eligible for pension benefits. Each case, however, must be examined on its merits by the Canadian Pension Commission, and that takes time.

Meanwhile, they are out of work, and newspapers are demanding speedy action to fit them into civilian occupations.

Editorial Comment

As an editorial in the Ottawa Evening Citizen observed, it is intolerable that Canadians returning from service overseas should have "no more to greet them than a bare subsistence on relief."

Government agencies have taken up the task of finding employment for the returnig veterans, and the Canadian Legion and other organizations are co-operating.

The same problem is not likely to arise in the case of men called for compulsory training on and after Oct. 9.

In the first place, their compulsory training is limited to 30 days, a comparatively brief absence from jobs which the National Mobilization Act requires employers to hold open for them.

Then, too, it is distinctly provided that the 30 days shall be devoted to military training, not active war service, and that the place of training shall be in Canada or the territorial waters thereof.

Training for Students

Students attending universities where compulsory military training is part of the curriculum need serve only two weeks in camp, and may postpone their service until the end of the academic year.

Other unmarried men and childless widowers called for compulsory training will go to camp in groups of about 30,000, beginning Oct. 9.

In the course of a year, 10 such groups are scheduled to pass through the camps, or a total of about 300,000. For the first year, at least, men between the ages of 21 and 24 are expected to furnish all the training-recruits required; in case of necessity nearly 1,000,000 single men in the 21-45 age group would be available.

Nazis, Italy Short Key Items

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Germany and Italy, the latter especially, are deficient today in "many key commodities without which modern war cannot be carried on" because of the British blockade, Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, declared today.

After a year, he said, the British blockade is attaining "a remarkable degree of success."

As yet, however, Britain's opponents are "not so short of oil as I would like," he told a luncheon gathering of the National Defense Public Interest Committee.

Besides oil, Mr. Dalton listed alloys, rubber, lead, copper and textiles as commodities "in which shortage of varying degrees has been created by us in enemy territory."

"We have evidence already that the Nazis have practically exhausted all the oil which they have looted from countries which they overran," Mr. Dalton said. "Now they are back where they were, with the additional handicap that they have to provision the overrun countries in order that their economic life may continue at all."

The German World War effort faded out in 1918, Mr. Dalton went on, while Germany still had 1,000,000 tons of oil, adding that "today, the dying out figure would certainly be much higher."

"The position now is that if there is to be any continued economic life, even economic slavery, in the countries overrun by Germany," Mr. Dalton declared, "Germans must provide oil for them from their own synthetic plants after the Royal Air Force have baptized them, or alternatively produce sources of supply in Russia and Rumania where they are getting less oil than they had hoped to obtain."

Mr. Dalton asserted he was "quite satisfied from a study of the facts that in Europe as a whole there will be no famine this winter," and that "there will be enough food to go round provided it is fairly shared out."

Remarking that some believed "when the Nazis overran so many countries last summer the power of the blockade had been broken," the Minister said "I am glad to assure you that that is not correct."

He warned "certain neutrals with whom from time to time we have negotiations" against accumulating "large stocks of goods needed by the enemy."

Many New Products Now Turned Out By Australians

SYDNEY, Australia (AP)—The war is giving great impetus to Australian manufacturing, quite apart from war industrial work.

Industries beginning production or in development as a result of the war are capitalized at about $70,000,000, marking a new phase in the development of Australia's economic independence.

About 50 new major products are being turned out in the Commonwealth now as a result of the war's pressure. These include newsprint, tool and alloy steel, aluminum rods and sheets, airplane engines, flax fabrics, and air conditioning plants.

The value of Australian factories' output, apart from that of the expanded munitions industry, now totals $2,000,000,000 a year. In the last eight years, employment has risen from 340,000 to 600,000 and wages from $224,000,000 to $440,000,000 annually.

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Busy Britisher Has Answer To Boresome Air Raid Talk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British sense of humor continues unabated, despite the daily air raids.

Writing in his London Letter, F. Buckley Hargreaves, correspondent of "London Calling," the overseas journal of the British Broadcasting Corporation, said:

"I heard today of an extremely busy man in the City who has already devised a printed form to deal with loquacious people who wish to recount in much detail their overnight air-raid experiences. So soon as the conversation opens and it is clear that his caller is going to embark on a long and exciting narrative, he hands them this form, asking them to fill in the blanks and to cross out the items (a) or (b). This is the form:

We were awake for ... hours altogether.

At one time there were ... bombers right over our house.

They must have dropped ... bombs right over our house.

I heard .... (a) bombs drop in the next street; (b) bombs drop right close to us.

I saw .... bombers brought down by our (a) A.A. guns; (b) fighters.

One of them just missed our house by (a) two feet; (b) two miles.

It was the worst raid I have ever (a) experienced; (b) read about.

The searchlights (a) caught them every time; (b) couldn't get them at all.

I think our air defences are (a) simply wonderful; (b) N. G.

Everybody commented on my (a) calm bearing; (b) 'wind up.'

I was (a) awake; (b) asleep the whole time.

I am getting (a) used to this; (b) fed up with this air-raid business.

He tells me this is going to save him a lot of time at the office. I doubt whether it will be quite as effective with callers at home."

Japanese Spokesman Urges U. S. to Drop 'Fixed Ideas'

TOKYO, Oct. 2 (AP)—A joint commission to resolve American-Japanese relations is "impracticable" unless the United States is ready to drop its "fixed ideas" about the new order in Asia, Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, said today.

The unofficial suggestion originating in the United States was that representatives of both countries be commissioned to adjust points of friction, but Mr. Suma said that was useless unless "legalistic ideas prevalent prior to the war" were discarded.

"It seems to me," he said at a press conference, "that revolutionary changes have taken place throughout the world, particularly since the war in Europe.

"It might be valuable if Americans came here and listened to our views of these changes, but nothing can be done unless these views are taken into consideration. Legalistic ideas prevalent prior to the war necessarily would have to be discarded.

"Before such a plan could achieve any results, a fundamental basis between the Governments of Japan and the United States would need to be arranged.

"The Administration's fixed ideas regarding the Orient would need alteration."

The spokesman said he was disinclined to use the phrase, "new order in East Asia," but recognition of that would be one prime prerequisite of any rapprochement between the two nations.

He parried questions regarding a possible Russo-Japanese non-aggression treaty to supplement the military alliance with Germany and Italy, but said Japan's new Ambassador to Russia, Yoshitsugu Tatekawa, was leaving Oct. 11 for Moscow "commissioned to speak on all subjects."

Emperor Hirohito, meanwhile, received Jun Matsumiya, who has been appointed Ambassador to French Indo-China and neighboring regions.

Chinese Present That Umbrella To Indo-China Ruler

CHUNGKING, China, Oct. 2 (AP)—An "appeasement" umbrella—reminiscent of the umbrella carried by Neville Chamberlain to Munich—was sent to Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor General of French Indo-China, who yielded to Japanese demands in the Far East.

The umbrella was dispatched by the China branch of the International Peace Campaign and the Peoples Foreign Relations Association, with the following note:

"Celebrating the appeasement policy pursued jointly by the French Indo-China Government and the Vichy Government, in which Japan was granted the use of Indo-China military and naval bases and airfields, Japanese warplanes yesterday heavily bombed Yunnanfu (Kunming) for the first time since the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese war.

"In commemoration of the casualties sustained as a result of the facilities accorded our enemy by your good self, we have the unique distinction to present you on this eventful occasion an umbrella which we believe will be of immense service to you when the threatening clouds are gathering from all corners of the globe."

Brazil to Celebrate Vargas Revolution

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Oct. 2 (AP)—Brazil will commemorate tomorrow the 10th anniversary of the revolution which brought Getulio Vargas to power.

Observances this month will be followed next month by four days of celebrations, ending Nov. 10, the third anniversary of the founding of what Senhor Vargas calls "The New State."

War? What War!

International

Bombs Spared His Toys

Planes may roar and bombs may burst but these little chaps take it in their stride if their toys remain intact and they can always find a place to play even if it be among ruins of their homes. Here this little Londoner plays with his things outside what was his home but it is a sunny corner and the war for him is far away.

War Aids Canadian Exports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Canadian industries are receiving numerous requests today for manufactured articles formerly imported from continental Europe, but which are now shut off to a large extent from export markets.

Typical is the recent request from Great Britain for hobnails and other footwear protector nails, formerly imported into Great Britain from Belgium and Germany. Canadian manufacturers of these hobnails are asked to make them similar to the type formerly produced in Belgium.

And again from the United Kingdom comes a request for men's shirts of the English type which is put over the head, although the trade commisioner states Canadian and American style open front shirts are gaining in popularity.

From Iraq comes the request for Canadian manufactured goods as newsprint, safety razor blades, silk hosiery, rubber goods, canned foods, iron and steel products. Chinese importers are turning to Canada, with European manufacturers out of the picture, and Canada is expected to take a growing slice of the Chinese import business.

Pine tar from west coast Douglas fir and eastern Canadian pine trees is another new industry which Canada has started to export to fill the needs of British tar distilling and rubber industries. Formerly Britain imported pine tar from Poland.

Great Britain is also turning to Canada for thin paper for wrapping fruit and for charcoal, both of which were formerly imported from Scandinavia and northern European continental countries. Charcoal is necessary for the defense and artificial silk industries.

Mexico has started inquiries in Canada for dried codfish, which it formerly imported from Norway. Filling orders for this staple will mark a new field for the Canadian fishing industry.

These are but a few of the possibilities which the war has brought to Canadian industry, and their number will increase as more and more European manufacturers are cut off from export markets.

'Desertion' Trial for Jean Zay

VICHY, France, Oct. 2 (AP)—Jean Zay, former Education Minister, will go on trial at Clermont-Ferrand Friday on a military charge of desertion, it was announced today.

M. Zay, an Army lieutenant, went to North Africa with some other Parliament members aboard the steamer Massilia shortly before France signed armistices with Germany and Italy in June.

In addition, two men who were prominent under the old French regime, Charles Pomaret and M. Montel, were taken into custody in connection with the "war blame" trials at Riom, the Government announced yesterday.

They are held under "administrative internment" at an unspecified place in France, the announcement said. Specific charges were not disclosed.

M. Pomaret was a member of several pre-armistice cabinets and for a time held the Interior portfolio in the Pétain Government. M. Montel is known chiefly as a friend of ex-Premier Leon Blum, who was arrested at his house two weeks ago.

These two bring the total of former French leaders held for the Riom court to 12. The others are:

Ex-Premiers Leon Blum, Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud; Gen. Marie Gustave Gamelin, one-time Allied Generalissimo; former Cabinet Ministers Marx Dormoy, Georges Mandel, Vincent Auriol, Guy La Chambre and Jules Moch, and Deputy Salomon Grumbach.

Rule in Norway Vested in Council

OSLO, German-occupied Norway (via Berlin), Oct. 2 (AP)—The authority formerly held by Norway's King and Parliament was vested officially today in the hands of a council of 15 Ministers by decree of Joseph Terboven, Nazi high commissioner for the occupied nation.

The decree granted the official title of Deputy Minister to each of the council members, named last week by Herr Terboven, to whom they will be directly responsible.

Each Deputy Minister will have authority within his sphere, including laws and regulations, although the courts were specifically exempted.

Foreign War Veterans Would Bar U. S. Axis Aid

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Council of Administration of the Veterans of Foreign Wars has adopted a resolution favoring "absolute and complete" embargoes on food and military supplies to any of the Axis powers.

The resolution, directed to President Roosevelt, said the Government "should intensify its own national defense program by making available to the British Empire such available military equipment as can be spared."

It also advocated immediate negotiations to obtain "naval bases, harbors and island possessions in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans that may be vital to America's protection."

Report Nazis Lead Italians in Africa

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 2

Military circles said today they had "no reason to doubt" that the German High Command had taken over direction of Italian operations in North Africa.

They said there is "no good reason not to believe" that Germany also has moved troops from the Reich into Italy—probably to be used as reinforcements for the Italian North African Army.

Italy has done little lately, one source said, except to build up a position at Sidi Barrani, Egypt, as an advance base and push some forces southeastward toward the Siwa Oasis, which is 60 to 70 miles inside the Egyptian frontier.

Axis Powers Seen Weighing Giant Eastern Pincers Move

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The possibility of a pincers movement against the eastern key to the Mediterranean with German forces descending through the Balkans from the North and the Italians advancing into Egypt probably simultaneously from the West and the South is recognized here as one to be faced.

Under this plan the Germans would seek to smash a way through Turkey to Palestine and the states of Arabia. The Italians are already trying hard through their mission in Syria to get a hold in that state.

The immediate objective in such an attack would be the oil fields of Mosul, the Suez Canal, and the rich valley of the Nile. The ultimate result, if the pincers operated successfully, would be, not only the breaking of the British naval blockade, but the capture of most of the British Navy's Mediterranean bases and the threatening of India, as well as of Central and South Africa.

Observers here believe that there are solid reasons why such a strategy might appeal to Hitler. It would be strategy in the grand manner, and, as such, second only in its spectacular appeal to "total" invasion of Britain; but, more materially significant, it would turn Britain from a nation set in compact defence into a nation fighting a major campaign under the handicap of dispersed forces, lengthy and vulnerable communications.

Intended for Land War

Secondly, the whole German military machine was raised and equipped for continental warfare, for war upon the land. By striking south-east it would be fighting the kind of war for which it was intended, instead of facing the unknown problem of invasion across the sea, with its prospects of total defeat if the attempt failed. The German Air Force, too, would be doing the task that it best understands how to do and has done with great success already—the task of co-operating closely with advancing land forces.

Thirdly, in such a general action as would result, there could be that inequality of forces which one may consider the pre-requisite for a successful Blitzkrieg, since the might of the army that crushed France in four weeks, and Poland in five, would be only one lever in a pincer grip intended to crush Turkey and such British forces as are deployed throughout the Near East.

Against these considerations, however, must be weighed a number of important factors. For not only is the terrain less suited to swift mechanized movement than were the battlefields of Poland and France, but there emerges the possibility of a strong counter-attack from Britain upon some part of the 1,200 miles coastline in German-occupied Europe.

What of German People?

Such a counter-attack — the much-discussed "invasion" policy in reverse, as it were—would have to be guarded against by holding troops in readiness to cope with it, and, more important, it can be taken as a certainty that Britain's wasting air raids on Germany will be continued and intensified, as the numerical disparity between the rival air forces grows less marked.

A further question is whether the internal situation in Germany, where the Winter is likely to prove severe, is sufficiently stable to allow of a new military venture which would obviously entail prolongation of the war, even if it succeeded. The German High Command would also need to be sure of a passage through the Balkans and the acquiescence, if not, the certain connivance, of the U. S. S. R.

North or south, which way will the German army move? Reliable indications are scarce yet, but events may prove that the present phase of the war, with intensified air-raiding of Britain, is one of testing for the weak spot—an essential preliminary in Blitzkrieg strategy. If the weak spot should be found, not in the British defenses, but in the Near East, the great pincer movement may well be considered by the German High Command. In any case, Italian success in occupying Somaliland and pushing back the Kenya forces is likely to be a pre-requisite of the plan, because there must be no flaw in the steel of the pincers, lest one arm of them should break.

Winter May Halt Child Ships to U. S.

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Winter abandonment of Great Britain's program of sending children to safety overseas was reported today under consideration by the Children's Overseas Reception Board.

Intensification of submarine warfare and the usual stormy winter passage were said to be reasons being considered, although some sources said the winter storms might prove a boon by cutting down the chances of U-Boat attacks.

Swiss Freshen Troops

BERN, Switzerland, Oct. 2 (AP)—At the suggestion of the Swiss High Command, the Government today called many new troops and officers to the colors to replace others who, a communiqué said, will soon be released from active duty. The number affected was not stated.

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Washington Sideglances

Mrs. Roosevelt 'scoops' realtors as well as editors on home-seeking Norwegian royalty—Debutante foregoes her own $1,500 party to give money to Britain —Mr. Jones turns on good weather.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Newshawk: Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt has "scooped" Washington newsgatherers again—this time with the news that Crown Princess Martha of Norway was in town last week in search of a winter home for herself and children.

Even more perturbed than local editors were real estate agents who had little chance to display their wares to the distinguished visitor.

Weather Man: Looking up at the cloudless autumn sky under which he dedicated the new Washington airport last Saturday, President Roosevelt commented that it was a good thing the new Secretary of Commerce, Jesse H. Jones, under whose jurisdiction the new airport was built, also has charge of the Weather Bureau.

The downpour of rain that had caused the ceremony to be postponed from Wednesday to Saturday went unmentioned.

Wrong Number: A phone rang in the White House press room the other day. A reporter answered.

"Is that you, Mr. Adams?" asked a male voice.

"No," said the reporter, "this is the White House."

"Oh," was the surprised reply. "Please 'scuse me, Mr. President."

Bow to Britain: Limelight in the capital's debutante circles these days is falling on Miss Louisa ("Kitty") Clements, a student, who has announced her intention of forgoing her largest winter party in order to give $1,500 to the British Government.

Instead of a memory book full of pressed flowers, clippings from society columns, Miss Clements will have a letter of thanks from Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, for her contribution toward a British "Spitfire" plane.

New Deal Daughter: Word leaked out this week that Jocelyn Fleming, daughter of Col. Philip B. Fleming, the New Deal's Wage-Hour Administrator, is resigning her position as President of the Young Democratic Club of Bryn Mawr College to become a charter member of the Willkie Club.

"Every one has a right to their opinion," was the Colonel's comment.

Speaking of Newspapermen's Clothes: When Mark Sullivan, columnist of the old school, appeared at the President's press conference last week wearing new-fashioned moccasin-type shoes, one of his colleagues sent a note up to the President.

What, exclaimed the President, an arch-Republican wearing shoes of a Tammany chieftain!

Next day, Mr. Sullivan wrote a column remarking on the light-heartedness with which the President greeted the Rome-Berlin-Tokyo pact, citing the shoe incident as an example.

At the next conference, a reporter asked the President's comment on the protest of Dixon Ryan Fox, President of Union College, against newspapermen's casualness of dress.

No, said the President sadly. Mark Sullivan had accused him of levity and he couldn't say anything more about newspapermen's clothes.

Willkie Not Firm, Wallace Says, on Power

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 2 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace carried the Democratic third-term campaign into Washington State today after telling an Oregon audience that Wendell Willkie's statements of policy on public ownership of power "are so confusing we cannot be sure what his attitude would be."

At Portland, the former Secretary of Agriculture asserted that, as counsel and as President of Commonwealth and Southern Corporation, Mr. Willkie fought the Tennessee Valley Authority and testified before a Congressional Investigating Committee in November, 1938, that he was "convinced" the power activities of the TVA violated the Constitution.

"If TVA was unconstitutional," Mr. Wallace said, "so of course was Bonneville," referring to the Bonneville Dam project on the Columbia River.

Mr. Wallace challenged the charge by Republican Presidential candidate Willkie that the Administration believes that "as a nation of producers we have become stagnant."

New Standard of Living

The Tennessee Valley and the Pacific Northwest he described as "two of the areas where the standard of living is rising and new business is growing—thanks to the forward-looking power policies of the Administration."

Mr. Wallace questioned Willkie's "background for bold and aggressive action to promote the expansion of business activity and re-employment."

He charged that the GOP candidate made an "unfortunate error in business judgment" in 1935 "which led the Commonwealth and Southern into an expensive course of obstruction and unsuccessful litigation. . . .

"If you do not get a clear and definite picture of his fundamental beliefs from the quotations that I shall bring to your attention, I can only say that neither do I," Mr. Wallace said.

Recalling that Mr. Willkie told a Portland audience that "it seems inconceivable that anyone would suggest that these projects (Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams and power plants in the Columbia River) should not be completed," Mr. Wallace said:

Once Wanted War Stopped

"On the other hand, three years ago, in a bill filed in federal court in Tennessee, he prayed that the court 'shall . . . enjoin the defendants . . . from . . . constructing works for the purpose of creating a supply of electric power for use in carrying on a federally-owned electric public utility.' The effect of this injunction, I may say, would have been to leave some of the TVA construction incomplete and a dead loss to the taxpayers.

"Here in Portland," he said: 'It is my belief that the power generated in connection with these projects should be sold for the benefit of the people. The people of the areas affected should determine how they want power distributed, whether through private or public hands.'

"On the other hand, in the same suit against TVA, he prayed that the court enjoin TVA 'from disposing of electricity generated at dams or other works constructed by or on behalf of the United States, . . . from constructing, purchasing or otherwise acquiring hydroelectric plants, . . . from using federal funds to construct or purchase electric utility distributing systems.'

"These principles, if they had been established by the Federal Court and confirmed by the Supreme Court, would, of course, have blocked the work on Bonneville and Grand Coulee.

Why He Condemned Dams

"It is interesting to note that the candidate condemned the Bonneville and Grand Coulee Dams for the following strange reasons: 'All these water-power plants are being built in utter disregard of the fact that in most parts of the United States it is cheaper to generate electrical energy by steam.'"

Mr. Wallace said:

"Thanks to the forward-looking power policies of this Administration, the standard of living is rising in the Tennessee Valley and in the Pacific Northwest."

He summarized what he considered the issue between the Government and private financial interests as follows:

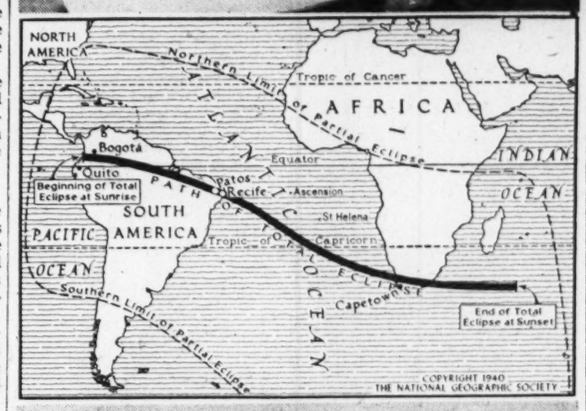
"First, making and selling electricity is a legitimate business that no one wants to attack or harm.

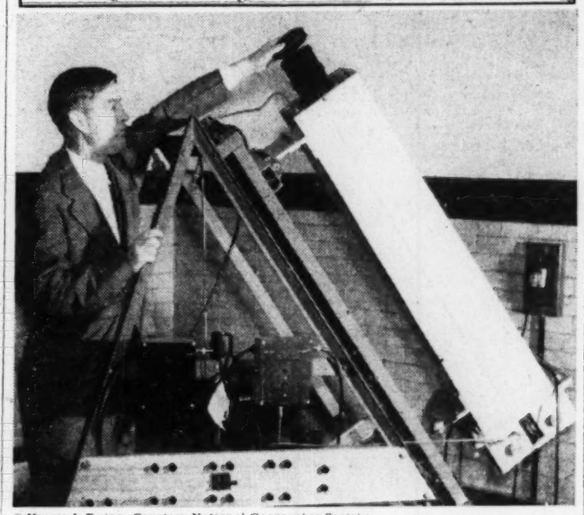
"Second, making and selling power company securities is a legitimate occupation in itself, but when the holding company captures control over operating business corporations, and forces them into monopolistic practices, the public interest is injured.

"The Government—local, state or federal—is justified in working toward a return to businesslike principles and rate policies, by building public plants whenever the public interests will be best served by this means."

Mr. Wallace, in visiting the home state of his Republican opponent, asserted that Senator Charles McNary "is one of the most loved men in Washington."

Seek to Learn Solar Secrets





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Astronomers 'Shoot' the Sun in Brazil

Upper: Group of men who planned the National Geographic Society-National Bureau of Standards Solar Eclipse Expedition to Brazil shown at a conference in Washington before the natural scientists started their 9,000-mile journey for a five-minute study of the "meeting" of the sun and moon. They are (left to right): Dr. Lyman J. Briggs, Director, National Bureau of Standards; Dr. Carlos Martins, Ambassador from Brazil; Dr. Irvine C. Gardner, Chief of the Optical Instruments Section, National Bureau of Standards, and leader of the expedition; Dr. John Oliver La Gorce, Vice-President, National Geographic Society. Center: Map showing path of total eclipse of the sun on Oct. 1. Lower: Special camera to "shoot" the sun during the eclipse. Dr. Gardner shown making final adjustments. The camera was scheduled to take 12 to 15 photographs of the corona, the halo that extends outward around the sun but which can be seen only during a total eclipse.

Clouds Veil Solar Eclipse

RIO DE JANIERO, Brazil, Oct. 2 (AP)—Cloudy weather spoiled the costly and painstaking preparations of expeditions from Brown University and the National Geographic Society to observe yesterday's eclipse of the sun, reports from their remote outposts said last night.

In addition to the failure of the weather to co-operate, the failure of a motor was said to have hampered the National Geographic's observations. Mechanics were said to have repaired the motor, however, before the eclipse was over.

A representative of this expedition, which was established at Patos, Brazil, said its results virtually were nil.

Reports from Quixeramobin, Brazil, said clouds all but hid the phenomenon from the Brown University group gathered there.

At Recife, Brazil, throngs of holiday makers peered through smoked glasses as the blackout began in the dawn.

Willkie Stresses Production Road to Jobs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Oct. 2—Wendell L. Willkie, in his Presidential campaign address here yesterday, said in part:

The road to prosperity is paved with jobs—and the way to get on that road is production.

Just as the remedy for the ever-increasing national debt is jobs, so the way to make those jobs is to set production in motion, to produce.

What makes a job? The New Deal doesn't make jobs. It isn't the New Deal that gets you the truck that you drive, or pays the rent for the store you operate.

The truth is—production makes jobs—business makes jobs—big business, little business, corporations, partnerships, and small companies. They all make jobs.

If you stop production—or if, as the New Deal has done, you discourage and cut down production—you have created unemployment.

And you have cut the jugular vein of America.

So, the first thing that we are going to do to put the 9,600,000 back to work is to encourage increased production. That will mean that the present employers will hire more men.

But, it is not enough that the present employers should hire more men, although, of course, that is very important.

What we must have is new enterprises—about 700,000 of them to take care of our needs.

Not an Easy Task

As you will know, it isn't easy to start a new business nowadays. Taxes, under the New Deal, are on such an inefficient and unscientific basis that they have discouraged new enterprises, and, as a consequence, have prevented recovery.

So, the second thing we are going to do to put the 9,600,000 men back to work is to stabilize our tax structure—put it on a scientific and efficient basis—so that men can predict the future with some reasonable degree of certainty.

And this will be our yardstick on that: enterprises that make a profit must pay a tax, a tax that is proportionate to the profit made. But the tax structure will be on a base that will not discourage new enterprises from starting, from hiring more workers. On the contrary, it will be on a stabilized basis so that the new enterprise will feel that it can risk its money in new enterprises to make jobs.

Now, the New Deal has been frank about one thing. It doesn't like business. It has tried to put business in wrong with the American people—and particularly with labor. To a certain extent, I think that the propagandists and apologists for the New Deal have been successful in their attempt.

I think that they have fooled some of the people with their bunkum.

Another Name for Jobs

But most of us know that under our system private enterprise is merely another name for jobs. And most of us, except the New Dealers in Washington, know that you can't have a system that is half socialistic and half private enterprise.

So, the third thing that we are going to do to put the 9,600,000 men back to work is to cut out the red tape that now paralyzes this country, to simplify the innumerable regulations, cut down the weight of Government demands for reports—and more important, stop the hostile attitude of Government toward private enterprise.

Why do I say this? The whole country knows that I favor proper regulation of business—particularly big business. But too much red tape, too many regulations to fill out, too much supervision and suspicion on the part of the Government's representatives, actually makes enterprise inefficient—adds to the cost of operation, and to that extent, and in recent years it has been to a great extent—decreases the number of jobs and the amount of money those employed can be paid.

Must Deal With Facts

Labor must protect the safeguards it has won—collective bargaining—social security—a floor on wages and a ceiling on hours.

I am for them—and all groups in the country are for them.

But all the laws in the world will not save us from the facts. There is nothing so inexorable as a fact.

The fact is, 9,600,000 men are out of work and the Administration is doing nothing about it, except to say we are all through.

The fact is that our national debt is constantly increasing—in geometric proportions—and our economy is contracting.

The fact is that we are, as the candidate for the third term said in 1932, on the road to bankruptcy.

The only thing that will save us, the only thing that will protect the minimum guarantees labor has already won and put the country in a position to enlarge those guarantees, is increased production, more work—growth and expansion.

That is why I ask you to join with me in creating new jobs—in expanding our economy—in increasing our production. We can do it, you and I—together we can save America..

Landon Warns of Danger in One-Man Party

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HASTINGS, Neb., Oct. 2—In support of Wendell L. Willkie for the presidency, Alf M. Landon, the Republican nominee in 1936, last night said in part:

. . . We must stop judging our leaders by their radio style. After all, a voice gets us nowhere. . . .

The outstanding characteristics of Mr. Roosevelt's leadership are secrecy and intolerance, and poor management. He conceals his plans. He is intolerant of criticism either from without or from within the Democratic Party.

It was perfectly evident at the Democratic Convention in Chicago that the President intended to have no unnecessary thinking going on there. . . .

So it is perfectly evident that we have a one-man party, and unless the Republicans win next November, we will practically be reduced to a country without a substantial political opposition. . . . It is not a question of whether the President has any such ambitions or not. We will simply have prepared the ground for dictatorial authority.

Stand to Lose Everything

If we aim only to obtain from government by pressure groups the maximum of profits and the minimum of taxes, the maximum of security and the minimum of individual contributions, the maximum of government relief and a minimum of individual effort, the maximum of wages with a minimum of hours, if we fall for the theory of Mr. Roosevelt's handpicked candidate for Vice-President that the way to get rich is to spend money for war, in short, then we, as a people, shall in the end lose everything. Ultimately, we will receive the least and pay the most.

Summing up the difference between the two candidates, Mr. Willkie favors policies that mean neither an irresponsible democracy nor an unrestrained plutocracy.

I mean a government that does not run into the "red" every year, as we have done only under this Administration. . . . As a result of the financial policy of this Administraton, the most serious fiscal crisis in our history lies ahead of us. This loose fiscal policy threatens national defense. . . . Second, I mean an unrestrained plutocracy will destroy the Republic just as surely as will an unsound fiscal policy. . . .

Willkie to Strengthen Labor

Mr. Willkie has declared himself for government assistance in collective bargaining, and in wages and hours. He recognizes that in labor agreements the employer's word weighs a ton compared to the word of unorganized employees. Therefore, it's up to the Government to redress this balance. He is for conservation and subsidies to promote a healthy agricultural life. He believes in a greater local voice directing the farm program along a more human, more flexible and practical course.

He is for decentralization of industry, taking the control as much as possible away from Wall Street. He is for stock exchange regulation, and social security. He is as much against the concentration of power in financial handling as he is against the concentration in government. But, he wants all these things to work.

This is one quality the Administration does not seem to have. Its entire record is overshadowed with the appalling fact that after seven years it is unable to solve the unemployment problem, the farm problem, or any other domestic problem. It now hopes to throw a smokescreen around its domestic failures by shouting that it can solve the foreign challenge. . . .

Would Keep Free Hand

Mr. Willkie will not allow himself to be dominated by either labor captains or captains of industry. He believes regulation is necessary in our free enterprise system, yet he would not sanction policies leading to its destruction. . . .

Now, let's look at our national defense program itself. There is too much vagueness, too much confusion, and too many offhand statements on the part of the Chief Executive. One day, we read a statement from him favoring the conscription of both boys and girls in this country into labor battalions, which the Republican Party opposes. Another day, the President's Secretary issues a statement, representing the President as believing that Hitler should have a free hand in Europe, and Japan in Asia. The next day a White House Secretary attempts to correct this terrible appeasement proposal, and only makes bad matters worse. . . .

There is much doubt whether our preparations for national defense are being organized and pushed as effectively as our danger makes imperative. The training of men is as confused as the production of airplanes. The production of planes is as badly confused as the manufacture of guns and tanks. Today, no one knows how much of the military defense of this nation is still "on order," or worse still—on plans. . . .

Our Interest in Americas

It seems apparent now, that should the dictators of Europe win their war, our major economic battles with them will be fought in the countries to the south of us.

To meet this threat, the Administration proposed a "two or three billion dollar cartel" to buy the crops and the surpluses of the 21 great nations to the south of us. Nothing so fantastically impractical and economically absurd has ever been proposed before. This huge sum would only be a drop in the bucket. The old scheme of a spend and lend program was to be extended to an entire continent! . . .

Since we are determined to prevent Nazi domination of the great nations to the south of us, the export bank to finance international trade along sound economic lines is the most desirable means. But we must not permit this bank to be used as an opening wedge for the cartel program. Let's not always resort to the most hysterical means of groping with a problem.

U. S. Has Grown Up

Actually, America has come of age in a world of nations. We must pursue our course from now on, not as a sentimental youth, but as an adult with an adult's realization of our responsibilites. Of course, the defeat of Great Britain would create great new problems for us. But, it is worth realizing that Britain's victory will not solve those problems for us, either.

To be perfectly frank, preceding administrations, both Republican and Democrat, have also been weak as revealed in the light of today. None, however, has mishandled foreign affairs so badly as to leave us so little friendship in the world at large as has the present administration.

We will find a difference as great as the two poles between the President and Mr. Willkie, in the handling of foreign affairs during the crucial years ahead of us. Mr. Willkie will take the United States no farther in Europe's and Asia's conflicting and uncertain politics than his measured judgment believes the interests of the United States make imperative.

In contrast, the President, as a spectacular, mercurial glamour boy, will confuse the interest of the United States in the interest of the other countries, in his desire to play a new spectacular figure in world history. He wants to dominate world politics, just as he has dominated the Democratic Party, and now seeks to dominate the record of all other Presidents by serving a life term.

Willkie in Ohio Going Well

Continued from Page 1

ceded Robert Taft a ghost of a chance. But these 600,000 Democratic votes faded away and the son of the former President signaled his Party's upswing by emerging with a majority of 187,000 over one of the New Deal's most faithful defenders.

Promises Labor Place in Sun

Mr. Willkie is still appealing principally to the labor vote and he is pleading that, if elected, labor will become a genuine partner in government.

"The New Deal has never preached unity," he said. "The New Deal has never practiced unity. One day the Administration calls in a labor leader. The next day it calls in an industrialist. It never calls them in together."

The nominee declared that at the White House recovery conference which he would call immediately upon taking office, labor would find its role to be a large and fruitful one. He promised to appoint a man as Secretary of Labor.

The road to prosperity, he affirmed, is paved with jobs, and the way to get on that road is production.

"Jobs, jobs, jobs" is the theme of Mr. Willkie's trainside conversations and he appeals to his audiences of workers to "think, think, think" in order that they may be guided to vote in accordance with their own judgment, not by prejudice or dictation.

Wage-Hour Drive On in Carolinas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 2—Wage-Hour Division inspectors have found 218 violators of the Fair Labor Standards Act among 315 industrial establishments inspected during the first four weeks of the drive in the two Carolinas, a report released by Fred J. Coxe, chief of the Charlotte office, reveals.

Only 72 of the inspected establishments were free of charges, but Mr. Coxe intimated that a great portion of the violations were minor and had already been adjusted by the proprietors. Twenty establishments were found not covered under the five industries included in the drive. Five are booked as doubtful and are being checked.

Employed in the inspected plants were 43,937 persons, and of this number 219 have received back payments of wages. Twenty-eight establishments were found guilty of below-standard wage scales, and $2,348.30 was paid to the 219 employees.

Other violators were found guilty of the following offenses: Illegal deductions, 15; failing to pay minimum wages, 87; failing to pay overtime payments, 86; keeping improper records, 86.

Independence Danes' Goal

COPENHAGEN (via Berlin), Oct. 2 (AP)—Denmarks principal task in the future will be to secure her independence and conserve her people's liberty, Premier T. A. M. Stauning said in an address at the opening session of Parliament.

Pontiac Humbled By Egg Throwing

PONTIAC, Mich., Oct. 2 (AP)—Police took five Pontiac high school students from their classrooms today for questioning concerning the egg-throwing episode which marred the campaign visit yesterday, of Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential candidate.

The Student Council adopted a a resolution of regret over the incident at a special assembly today, and voted that a copy be forwarded to Mr. and Mrs. Willkie. The City Council last night passed a resolution apologizing to Mr. and Mrs. Willkie for the incident.

Frank Nelson, Chief of Detectives, said one boy admitted throwing an egg into the Willkie automobile. Another told the officers he threw an egg at the special train as the candidate and his entourage departed. To other boys said they had eggs but "got cold feet" and did not throw them, police reported. Officers said the boys characterized their actions as "just a prank."

Farnsworth Gets Utah Nomination

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Oct. 2—Utah Republicans have selected Philo T. Farnsworth, Jr., Salt Lake attorney, to contest with Representative Abe Murdock (D) for the Senate seat from which Mr. Murdock ousted Senator William H. King (D) in the primary election a month ago.

Mr. Farnsworth, with 568 of the State's 832 districts, reported from yesterday's run-off primary, was credited with 16,277 votes against 9,992 for Oscar W. Carlson, also a Salt Lake attorney. The nominee aided in preparing the party's national platform as a member of the group headed by the late Glenn Frank.

Herbert B. Maw, who fathered the primary law after he was defeated in convention four years ago by Gov. Henry H. Blood, found the election plan more to his favor. In the same 568 precincts he had attained an almost 2 to 1 majority over the Administration-favored Henry D. Moyle, for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination. Veteran observers freely expressed the view that Dr. Maw was aided by Republican votes.

Jews of Americas Ask Racial Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 2—Jewish communities in South and Central America are working to bring about a Pan-American Jewish conference aimed at cementing more closely the relations of all democratic peoples of the Western Hemisphere, combating efforts to propagate totalitarianism and preparing for all possible aid to oppressed and needy Jews in other sections of the world, according to a report by Rabbi J. X. Cohen to the American Jewish Congress.

Rabbi Cohen, who has just returned here from a three-months' tour of Brazil, Uruguay, the Argentine, Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Colombia, said the Congress had been invited to serve with representative committees of the Jewish communities in those countries as the convener of such a conference. The administrative committee of the Congress voted its acceptance in principle of this proposal and named a committee to make preparations for summoning the conference.

"While the masses of the population in South American countries are enthusiastic about the United States, wealthier groups in control of the various countries both economically and politically are inclined to favor totalitarianism, with a distinct trend in certain circles toward Nazi Germany," Rabbi Cohen's report declared.

'Falsifying Record' Charged to Willkie On War Assertion

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 2 (AP)—Edward J. Flynn of New York, Democratic National Committee Chairman, charged Wendell L. Willkie with "falsifying the record" in a speech before party leaders from Missouri, Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska.

Replying to a campaign address in Detroit by the Republican Presidential candidate, Mr. Flynn said:

". . . he (Willkie) charged President Roosevelt is pushing the nation 'ever closer to war.' The utility candidate knows that is not true. The record shows it is not true."

Mr. Flynn cited quotations from President Roosevelt's message and speeches declaring his hatred of war and his hope that this country would not become involved.

Asserting he was "bringing good tidings of certain victories," the National Chairman said:

"The Republican panic is evident. The Willkie slump is so apparent that sorrow engulfs all elements of the minority party. The opposition is prepared for a defeat as staggering as the one which overwhelmed it in 1936."

Spanish Citizens Grateful Nation To Stay at Peace

MADRID, Oct. 2 (AP)—Spaniards gratefully passed on the word to one another today that, according to reports from Rome, Spain is to continue as a nonbelligerent.

Many persons were saying that the civil war had given Spain enough war for a long time—this despite the recent clamor in the press for an active partnership with the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Last night's newspapers did not publish the report by Stefani, official Italian news agency, that Spain would not be involved as a belligerent and the version for morning papers, as delivered by the official Spanish agency, E. F. E., was somewhat watered down.

Warlike talk during the later phases of Ramon Serrano Suner's visit to Berlin had led some persons to forget that the keynote when he left Madrid was that "Spain already has done her share." Serrano Suner, Minister of Government, was also to urge Spain's unpreparedness for war.

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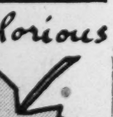

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The Christian Science Monitor
October 2, 1940

Today's Woman

A Wednesday and Friday Page
Page Seven

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Time Saved, Like Dollars Saved, Is Money Deposited in the Bank

We All Have an Asset in Our Budgets That We Forget—Which Is Time. Yet Time Can Be Used Instead of Money

By Lillian M. Gilbreth
Purdue Professor of Management and Authority on Home Engineering

Managing Your Income—1

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Budgeting is only another name for planning—except that it implies thinking of the outcome of your plan as well as the beginning. In a plan, we may say, "Where do we go from here?" In a budget we say, "How do we go where we want to go?" Of course any kind of intelligent planning considers the end toward which one is working. But a budget insists on knowing exactly what you want to do, before determining the how.

A budget is absolutely essential to money management. Yet, strangely enough, many people deny this hotly. They think it is enough to know how much money they will have to spend during a certain period—usually a year, and then to agree to spend it as carefully as they can. They refuse to see that if they persist in this, they may become miserly, having far fewer things than the budget would provide; or if they do not persist, they may get tired of scrimping and go spendthrift.

Worriers will usually worry, no matter how one tries to prevent it, until they learn serenity. But it is better to agitate during the time one is making a budget than to try to manage without one and find oneself in a dilemma without the wherewithal to carry one's plans through. Better to cut down on one's wants at the start and have reserves for emergencies, than to have to cut later, perhaps on needs, in order to come out even.

It's Like a Game

Management of money should be a game—at least a technique that is interesting and stimulating—and it can be!

We all have an asset in our budgets that we are apt to forget, and that is time. Just as we count our money assets before we plan how we shall use them, so we should count our available time; for it can be used instead of money to "buy" the things we plan to get. And it is not only our own time we have to spend, but the time of anyone who is willing to give it to us—or to the making of our home—without money return. And here we must gratefully realize that the time contributed by every member of the family has just as much real money value as has the time that any outsider contributes. Of course if one pays a member of the family for any part of the work done, that is outlay and not income.

The members of the family may contribute by doing work, or by saving work. If they cause work, that again is on the "outgo" side. But saving work is as real a contribution as saving money.

Of course we must remember, in budgeting either money or time, that the real questions to ask are, "Can we afford it?" "Is it worth what we have to pay for it?" "Do we want it more than anything else we could get for the same money (or time)?" and "Is it necessary?", interpreting this last to cover "necessary to someone's happiness" as well as "necessary for an appropriate standard of living."

Wants and Needs

"Appropriate" is such a useful word: It helps one to decide what one ought to want, and to be satisfied with what one gets! It enables one to classify the things one desires as "wants" and "needs," and thus helps to separate the real needs from those that are really only imaginary.

Another great help in budgeting, is to remember that many of the things we need most cost no money at all. For instance, good times do not necessarily cost a lot of money. The best ones often cost the least. Do you remember the impromptu picnic where everyone packed such supplies as she had in the house into the car and you all prepared supper together after you got to the park? Or the after-the-dance breakfast where fruit juice, cereal, milk, and toast tasted like nectar and ambrosia—and cost so little that the budget hardly knew you had entertained?

Which brings us back, of course, to the relationship of time to money. The parties just mentioned cost little in either time or money. Some parties you have given probably have cost much money but little of your time. Perhaps because the food was expensive, or because you hired someone to cook or serve it. Others you've had have cost you little money but much time—the time to shop for inexpensive food that was at the same time appetizing, to prepare it carefully, to see that the service was simple or that volunteers provided it, with the new emphasis on the old definition of a volunteer: one who offers to do a job, but then expects to do it as it would be done by a person who was paid.

Time Needs Budgeting, Too

Or perhaps you prefer to think of budgeting in terms of clothes rather than of food. Then you will recall the dress you paid more for than you should have, because you didn't want to spend time doing careful shopping or making it yourself. There was that other dress which you took time to look for—so that you got value that paid well for what you spent in both time and money. And you'll never forget the dress you made, and really paid too much for, because the material and design didn't warrant all the time you spent on it. Finally, somewhere in your closet, hangs the dress that was a real bargain because both your time and money were well spent on something beautiful, becoming, and satisfying. Now are you convinced that time and money are both parts of an efficient budget? Good! Then we can go on to the technique of making one.

It is important to know exactly how much things are going to cost, isn't it? How may one learn this? The best way is to go out and shop—meantime being sure to count the money value of the time you spend. How can you know how much your time is worth? One way to decide is to find out what you would have to pay someone else to do what you are doing. Don't say, "But I couldn't afford to have someone else do it." Calculate, instead, exactly what the time would cost, and add this to your assets. You have contributed that much!

If you can't go out and shop—or haven't the experience to do an adequate job quickly—let others guide you or do it for you. Perhaps your magazine or newspaper will give you all the information you need—through articles and advertising that have been checked and verified by the publisher and advertiser. Undoubtedly your favorite department store gives advice to shoppers by phone. Wherever you get your information, write down the source with it, so that you can make your own check on reliability and usefulness.

How can you check on the time it will take to do a job? Best of all, through doing the job yourself—because it is your own time you want to know about. You'll do better as you repeat; and time savings are just as satisfying as money savings.

Make Out Your Budget

When you have accumulated all the information you can, make out your budget. Write down the "must haves" first, and what they will cost. The budget book or adviser will give you the headings. Then add to the "must haves" all the "wants" which your money and time will allow. Be sure that you have provided for emergencies that must be met—the unexpected demands in time and money. Your budget is finished.

But it isn't a thing that you write up, and then put away until it is time to make another. You keep it always before you and write down what you do spend day after day, so that you can compare this with what you planned to spend.

Of course you will make mistakes. Everyone does. Of course you will omit things that should have gone in. Some things will prove to cost more than you expected, some less. But you'll learn economies, short cuts, and better ways—all the techniques of time and motion saving. You will find that "motion is money" as well as that "time is money." You will follow the advice of Kenneth Roberts in "Arundel," "Try the simpler ways—they often work." You'll find out how wise Kipling was when he wrote,

"I keep six little serving men—
They taught me all I know—
Their names are What and Why and When
And How and Where and Who."

You may have to revise your budget, much as you dislike to, because you've planned to spend too much. You may want to revise it because you find that you can afford to spend more. There is a great thrill in having some unexpected money to spend, and perhaps an even greater one in having some unexpected time, thus making some longed-for project of yours possible.

If you have kept your records faithfully, at the end of the year you will have several valuable assets, besides a budget lived up to. You will have experience, usable data from which to make next year's budget, and an acquired knowledge of management principles and practices.

Do go at your money management job wholeheartedly, and with real interest! It's worthwhile!

This is the first of a series of 12 articles on budgeting, by various authorities in this field. The articles will appear each Wednesday and Friday on the Today's Woman page.

Above is a recent camera study of Lillian M. Gilbreth, LL.D., Ph.D., famous economist, now Professor of Management, Purdue University. Professor Gilbreth is known in the United States and abroad as an authority on home engineering.

Pointers on How to Buy a Winter Coat Wisely

By Bernice Gertrude Chambers
Assistant Professor, New York University School of Retailing.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"If American women spent more time considering their needs before buying, they could be better dressed for less money. I would like to see consumers buy more wisely. They would if they just thought about it," says Miss Elinor Pierce, who for more than ten years has been buying thousands of coats and suits every year for a fine old Fifth Avenue store in New York City.

"To be really economical every woman needs at least three coats," Miss Pierce told me when I asked her for advice on buying coats. "She needs a general utility coat, a dressier coat for special wear, and a sturdy country coat or a heavy coat for stormy weather. Extremes in fashion are for the woman who can afford several coats every season."

When you go to buy a coat, think carefully of your own particular needs. Use your head. Does your social life this year require a smart new fashionable coat? If you want a coat of this type, plan to wear last year's coat for utility. Look for a new coat that is not too extreme and one that will be acceptable for at least two seasons. If you plan your purchases for several years' wear you can afford variety.

Every woman wants and needs a dressier coat than the one she uses daily. But a dressy coat, like any other article of fine merchandise, should not be subjected to too-hard wear. "Many consumers judge standards of wear by cost alone," Miss Pierce went on to explain. "They think any higher priced garment should wear longer than a less costly one. This is a false basis of judgment—because our finest and most luxurious materials are costly because of their beauty, not their durability. They are made for occasional not every day wear. Duvetyns, napped velour, and fine twills do not replace tweeds and the sturdier fabrics designed to give long hard service."

The basis of the coat wardrobe is the utility coat of good material, becoming color, flattering silhouette, and good workmanship. A well tailored coat will wear three times as long as one that is poorly or cheaply made. Men understand the hidden assets of good tailoring. That is why they often spend as much as $85 to $125 for a suit. The difference in the cost of the cloth, at most, is a few dollars a yard. The actual difference may be only two dollars a yard, making a total of six dollars. Men know that a well tailored suit will keep its shape and look well after hard wear and many cleanings. We have untrimmed coats from $39 to $100, and the higher priced coats are excellent values. The difference is in the cost of construction.

Many coats in different price ranges look just the same to the consumer. They may be made of the same fabric. The difference in the type of tailoring determines whether the coat will give satisfactory service or not. A properly made coat has a buckram foundation, and the coat body is worked over this with hand stitches. It is this foundation that gives the garment shape, and which holds the shape after long wear. A certain amount of hand work is necessary to make a coat hang straight without sagging. The lining should be put in by hand. Look to see if the bottom of the lining is tacked in place by bars. This device holds the lining down without puckering.

The lining should have a deep pleat in the center back to provide room for movement. Cheaply made coats have insufficient width in the lining. This precaution is necessary, as the lining does not stretch or give as much as the coat material does.

Special colors have been perfected this year to replace black. Older women want flattering and youthful colors. Just as your coats should represent several types, so you will enjoy coats of different colors. If your utility coat is black, you may want one of the deep rich reds for your dressy coat. If you choose wisely you will have not only a flattering coat but one that will give you adequate and satisfactory service for the money you have invested.

Grandma's Best Pickles

By Pauline Byrd Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Each year as the pickling season with its tempting smells draws near, I recall my grandmother's fruit cellar on whose lower shelves reposed vessels containing different kinds of pickles. Of all the joys associated with a visit to grandma's, nothing equaled the delight of going down into the mysterious realms of the old basement and selecting the pickles for dinner.

Most of grandma's pickles were packed in stone jars, covered over with plates turned upside down, and with clean cloths tied around the tops of the containers. My sister and I were usually partners on these excursions; and we wisely armed ourselves with two spoons apiece, one for tasting and one for "dishing up." Although we knew well where each kind of pickle was, for our methodical grandmother always put them in the same places year after year, it was part of our ritual to sample each jar every visit. We started with grandpa's favorite hot relish, which was in a small brown jar. It made our eyes water, but we never passed it by; for the juicy green tomatoes tasted so good in contrast.

But I must interrupt my reminiscences to ask if you wouldn't like to try some of the delicacies which two little girls loved a long time ago.

Pepper Hash

3 white onions
3 red peppers
3 green peppers
¼ cup chopped parsley
½ cup sugar
1 teaspoon salt
1 cup vinegar

Remove seeds from peppers. Chop onions, peppers, and parsley. Cover all with boiling water and let stand five minutes. Drain. Add sugar, salt, and vinegar. Boil 30 minutes. Seal in wide-mouthed jars.

It is hard to believe that such a simple recipe turns out a relish which is so good that you always want more!

Here is another chopped pickle which we think is most delicious:

Pottsfeld Pickles

1 quart green tomatoes
1 quart cabbage
1 quart onions
1 quart ripe tomatoes
1 bunch celery
2 green peppers
3 red peppers
1 cup grated horseradish
1 cup salt
1 quart cider vinegar
1 quart granulated sugar
½ cup mustard seeds
½ teaspoon cinnamon

Chop vegetables. Add horseradish and salt and let stand over night. Pour off brine in the morning and add vinegar, sugar, and mustard. Boil for 15 to 20 minutes. Just before removing from fire add cinnamon.

Grandma used to say that cooks spoiled chili sauce by loading it down with spices. She felt that the natural flavors of the ingredients were sufficient. I believe she was right; for it seems to me that I have never tasted a chili sauce which could equal hers in any way.

Chili Sauce

10 onions
4 red peppers
4 green peppers
30 tomatoes
8 cups vinegar
5 tablespoons salt
30 tablespoons sugar

Chop onions and peppers. Add tomatoes. Cover with vinegar to which the salt and sugar have been added. Boil 1 hour, or a little longer if you prefer it thicker.

The next recipe is a bit more complicated than the others. But I am including it because it yields such delectable results.

Cucumber Chunk Pickles

7 pounds firm, fresh cucumbers, about 3 inches long
2 cups salt
1 gallon cold water
2 cups vinegar
1 pint green grape leaves, or horseradish leaves
1 teaspoon powdered alum

Wash cucumbers and place in a stone jar and cover with a brine made of the salt and cold water. Cover with a weighted lid and let stand 4 days. Pour off brine, cover with clear, cold water. Let stand 3 days. Rinse, drain, and split each cucumber lengthwise. Place pickles in a large kettle with 2 cups vinegar, and water enough to cover. Add the leaves and alum. Let simmer 2 hours. Do not boil! Drain off the liquid, and place the pickles in a stone jar. Make a syrup of

3 pints vinegar
3 pounds sugar
1 ounce allspice
1 ounce stick cinnamon.

Pour syrup over pickles, and let stand 24 hours weighted with a lid. Now drain off the syrup, bring it to the boiling point, and cover the pickles with it again. On the third morning pack the cucumbers into hot, sterilized jars and cover with the scalding syrup. Seal.

I hope that you won't let this seemingly long process dismay you. For it really sounds worse on paper than it is. You will find that your efforts will be rewarded by an unusually delicious pickle.

City of Benares

(Sept. 17, 1940)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"The children were singing. . . ."

That night was dark, we know, and wintry seas
Ran high; and when the shock came, all
Felt little but those seas and darkness. Then
The orderly beat of feet upon the deck,—
They'd have heard that above the heavy sounds
Of oceans crashing, of boats lowering, of stern
Words of command. Now they were off, and now—
They heard the children singing. What they saw
We cannot say: but some perhaps had thought
Of one who stilled the tempest long ago,
And thinking of him, so were comforted:
Seeing across the blackness of the sky,
The light of heaven, still and clear and bright:
Knowing he said, looking on little ones:
Forbid them not, of such is heaven's kingdom.

But what of us? Those songs the children sang,
Are echoing through the mists and storms of night
To guide the stumbling world to Bethlehem.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW

We're 'Putting Up' Autumn Leaves

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Along with the pears and peaches and chili sauce, now that it's fall, we're all ready to preserve our annual batch of autumn leaves.

The time is almost here. The leaves are turning in the parks and we're watching to see just when the maples have the brightest red, the oaks the most perfect yellow.

Tomorrow or the next day, or maybe next week, we'll drive out into the country and gather the leaves. The children will pick up the prettiest ones from the ground. Dad and I will break little branches from the trees, being very careful to take only the twigs and not to harm or mutilate the trees in any way.

"Oh, let's stop here! Aren't they GORgeous?"

That will be Gwen, to whom everything nice is "gorgeous" just now.

"Naw, look down there by that curve—they're a lot redder—"

That will be Pete.

Bye and bye we'll look them over at home, the red and green, the yellow and orange of autumn, ready to be "preserved" until next fall when we'll make another expedition into the country—longer, if we want to keep them.

If you've never "put-up" autumn leaves, you've been missing something. It's a very simple process; and when the cold winter weather comes, it's a grand bucker-upper to have a little hold-over of fall about the house.

To preserve the leaves, prepare paraffin just as you would to seal jelly. Heat it slowly in a pan set over hot water until it is in liquid form.

Then dip the leaves, one by one, into the melted wax, letting them drain over the pan. If they are handled carefully, the leaves attached to branches can be dipped in the same way.

It is best to remove the paraffin from the stove but keep it over the hot water, because wax, if dropped onto a hot stove or gas burner, may catch fire. When the wax begins to thicken, heat it again.

After the leaves are dipped, slip them between pads of newspapers and press over them with a hot flatiron. This straightens out the leaves and removes the excess paraffin. If the leaves are attached to twigs, do them the same way, pressing one at a time.

Make the newspaper pads fairly thick and when the wax starts to show through, change to new pads. It is unwise to use a hot iron directly on the paraffin.

Prepared in this way, the leaves will retain their color and will keep for years.

Try putting a few twigs in yellow bowls and placing them on the ends of the fireplace mantel. Or put a sprawly branch or two in a deep blue vase to brighten a dim corner.

We like to use the single leaves in the centerpiece for Thanksgiving dinner. Sometimes we arrange them in fan shape at the sides of a big bowl of fruit; sometimes we have a cornucopia of fruit falling onto the bright colored leaves.

There are many occasions through the winter when the autumn leaves can be used for decorative purposes. If they become dusty, they can be cleaned with a damp cloth.

One teacher I know waxes the prettiest of the leaves that the children bring, and the schoolroom is bright with them through the cold months.

Waxing autumn leaves is a ceremony with us, and a lot of fun for the whole family. Why not add a batch to your list of "preserves" this fall!

Lois King Backus

For Quicker Defrosting

For faster defrosting of your refrigerator, remove the ice cube trays, fill them with boiling water and put them back into their places. Set the refrigerator on "defrost." For the average refrigerator, one filling of boiling water left in the trays for ten minutes will do a complete defrosting job.

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The Home Forum

For New Englanders Only

If you're New England born, and if you happen to be far from home, or what you've long known as home, this trifle of view from a farmhouse window may mean something to you. Otherwise, it will seem as unimportant as last year's dandelion.

* * *

First, the window itself. Quite naturally and traditionally, six panes to a sash, upper and lower; a big generous window which lets in the world outside, and doesn't scrimp on the view. Crisp, white, ruffled curtains, a wide sill hospitable to the accommodation of spectacles, work-basket (of the wicker variety, round and coverless) a pert begonia plant, two magazines, a fat mail-order catalogue, and a cat's collar with a silver bell on it. A window in short, to sit by, and live by happily in hours of leisure.

Outside and just below, the slant of a cellar door, sometimes called "the bulkhead door." A tall lilac bush at the left, prosperous in growth, a side hill of grass, the lane-way, more grass, then shrubs against a stone wall. Don't you see it?

* * *

Bleeding hearts, dripping in pink sprays of graceful sorrow; Basket-of-Gold, cheerful as noonday (and possibly representing a more secure standard than metal in Government vaults) Daphne, Johnny-jump-ups—the height of purple impertinence; a prim, pointed cedar which isn't telling all it knows of bird home-making, and a yellow rosebush bathed in the haze of its own delicious perfume. At one end of the wall, a gate of plain farmyard variety. Next to it the corn-crib with frank, open-slatted sides. There is a corn-sheller in there, which bereaves cobs of kernels with a fine, high, exhilarated racket; round quart and half-bushel measures bound with iron bands, and over all a dusty smell compounded of oats, "middlings" and grain. Outside, in the dusty yard by the barn, is a bevy of school-marmish hens, pretending indifference to the rooster with the ribald eye.

But beyond all this, framed by maple-tree branches, lies the further view. Bright sun on green pastures, boulders gray as underdone English puddings, thicker clumps of underbrush, and a pile of rocks tumbled about by the searching, cable-roots of two walnut trees.

And, hold your breath—the *brook!* Fast water. Running is not the word. Streaming in a race; rushing itself against the banks, chopping into foam at the falls (all of two feet high) smooth in sandy shallows, tugging at ribbons of grass caught in the current; a thing alive, and noisy with recent rains.

* * *

Wild geraniums and azaleas lean against a slab of rock. To the left, but still in range of the window, the oak tree. Big and tough and old. The hurricane could not budge it. Oh, perhaps a twig or two, a weak branch here and there, but it stood solid as a mountain. The circle of its shade includes part of the brook, a hollow, where wild strawberries shine under sharp-cut leaves, and a mowing-machine, (on the blade of which, unmindful of cogs and seasons, a robin once built her nest, and peacefully raised her brood, while the fuming farmer watched his grain grow over-ripe. Near the mowing-machine is a rocking chair, discarded, but not useless; in it, during the heat of noonday, a worker may rest and regard his acres. He knows, and the contrast must be all the pleasanter, that the winter roaring through the boughs is harsh and turbulent.

As a foil for this somewhat somber sturdiness, dim and farther down the pasture, is a clump of white birches, elegant, maidenly, aloof. Near by, the merest glimpse of a bridge where fleurs-de-lis flourish green swords, and watercress lurks under ripples.

For New Englanders only. A view from a farmhouse window.

Martha Banning Thomas

Horizon

On the way to Paris, toward Nemours the white, a bullfinch
in the branches sang through the morning light.
On the way to Orleans, to Nemours flying fleet, a swallow
in the heart of day sang above the wheat.
On the way to Flanders, in twilight's hold and gray, far
from Nemours the magpie its treasures hid away.
Eastward to Germany and Russia with harsh cry, far away
from this land the crows of evening fly.
But in my lovely garden, in Nemours' sheltered vale, all
through the starry hours of night chants the nightingale.

—Paul Fort, translated by Amelia Earhart, in "Soaring Wings," by George Palmer Putnam. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Crossroads of Jungle and Desert

Kano! Yes, it was real, for there it was. The great mud wall. The gate. Twenty thousand houses dug out of the ground and piled up on top. Kano—gateway to the Sahara, terminus of the railroad, end of the first lap of our trek across Africa. . . .

Kano is the crossroads of West Africa, greatest commercial and manufacturing center in the central Sudan. Under the flat roofs of the square clay houses the weavers clack away at their shuttles and the tanners and dyers bend over their pots. One street resounds to the clang of the anvil; the next, to the thud of the potter's pestle. And out in the markets the traders are buying and selling and swapping and cheating in a dozen different languages. . . .

Kano is the cotton center of the Sudan. In a hundred thousand country huts the women are spinning thread from the hard, durable fiber raised by their husbands in the rich black lowlands of the old inland lakes, which themselves were once a part of the vast ocean that covered the Sudan millenniums ago. A hundred thousand flying shuttles click their cheery homespun tunes. A hundred thousand lengths of cloth, hand-woven every inch. Most of it comes to Kano's bustling, crowded cloth market, where a wily Hausa trader will be glad to sell you a piece for half again as much as it would cost you if your skin were black—but still for less than half as much as Flood and I paid for the same thing in Lagos.

Kano is the metropolis of Hausa-land, and the Hausa, numbering over five million, are the largest tribe in the Sudan. . . .

Crossroads of jungle and desert, the great Hausa metropolis is the meeting-place for half a hundred tribes and peoples. Yoruba, Taureg, Touboo, Nupe, Arab, Egyptian, Syrian, Greek—here they come, from all parts of the Sudan and far beyond to trade their products with each other and with John Holt, Ltd., or *La Compagnie Française.* Truly, Kano is a legend. There is no other city like it in the world.

Whe-e-e-k, whe-e-e-k, wheek, wheek! Here comes the boat train chugging up from the coast with gramophones, alarm clocks, sugar and tea. Those big burlap sacks piled in the warehouse? Peanuts. They'll be on their way down to Lagos and England tomorrow.

The shriek of the whistle startles a tame ostrich excavating in the dust of the street. She rustles her plumes, lifts her feet in a few quick steps, her body rocking gracefully on her big springy thighs, then settles back to her work.

Pit-pat, pit-pat, pit-pat, through the dusty street—and her ladyship has to move again. This time it's a caravan of tired little donkeys coming in from Lake Chad with leopard skins and ivory for the Tripoli Arabs who ply across the Sahara. Their owner, jogging along behind, is wondering how much the Sahara merchants will be asking for kola nuts tomorrow.

The sun goes down on the flat roofs of Kano, and out by the northern gate of the great mud wall—plop, plop, plop, slow and tireless—the big padded feet of a dozen camels plodding in from the oasis of Asben with salt and natron for the Yoruba cooking pots down in the jungle. —From "Three-Wheeling Through Africa," by James C. Wilson. (Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill.)

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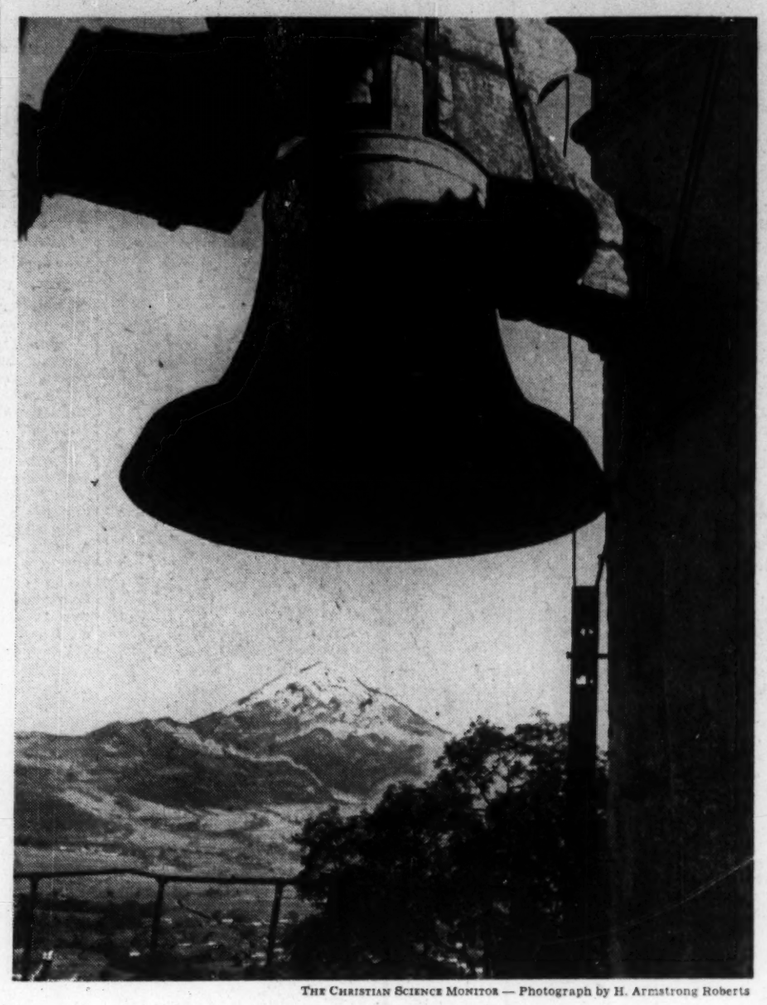

The Christian Science Monitor — Photograph by H. Armstrong Roberts

Popocatepetl Seen From Sacro Monte

Water in the Desert

The next morning, before any trade arrived, Ken called to me, "Come, I want to show you something." Thinking it would be something for her to bark at, Lady Betty went tearing out; and I locked the store door and followed her. Ken had a shovel and a pick and we went down the sandy slope to the spring. . . .

All the water had been dipped out the night before and not more than five inches had risen. On one side the sandy wall showed a damp band twelve inches or so above the water's edge; on the opposite side it seemed to be dry to the very water. We drew our heads out and looked at each other from our lowly positions on hands and knees; we grinned and got up, knowing the direction of the flow of the underground water. I took the pick and passed it to Ken. He stepped one, two, three, four, five yards from the spring and stopped against a rock in the very center of the wash. We dug; the sand was easy. Ken said, "It will be hard digging after we get down to that red hardpan, but here goes for water and Providence."

We had worked an hour or more when two Navajos came riding down the trail from the mountain country. They were astonished and interested; they had seen shovels before but evidently not a pick, and as Ken soon demonstrated it for them, they were both eager to try it. We all took turns. Another Indian approached; we called him to come and see and he did. I had to go to the store when some women came to trade, and then the hole was three feet deep and sinking fast.

As soon as I could get away from the store, I took some cold biscuits and a can of peaches and hurried down the hill again, spoons, can opener and all. It was an exciting day; we could hardly wait to see if we were going to strike water. More Navajos arrived; every one who came worked and every one stayed to peer down into the well after every shovelful, to see if there was a bit of dampness showing.

Only when it was too dark to see did they quit, and one brought me a handful of sand from the bottom of the ten-foot well. It was damp enough so that he could squeeze it into a moist mold of his palm. We all laughed together; they promised they would come early tomorrow and use the peculiar tool again.

Four of the Indians slept in the camp hogán near the store and before sunup were pounding on the outside of the house next our bed and shouting gleefully, "*Toh! Toh!* Come and see. Hurry! Hurry!"

Ken jumped up. "Run! They say there's water." We called to them that we were coming, that we hurried. We shouted to know how much water was in the well. "Enough for two horses, maybe three," they called back, as we pulled on our clothes as fast as we could.

At the well we all went down on our hands and knees to stare into the depths where lay, cool and clear and perfectly beautiful, that most marvelous thing on earth—water. —From "Desert Wife," by Hilda Faunce. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Sacro Monte, in the beautiful Valley of Mexico, is notable for its several shrines and chapels which are the center of Indian religious observances. From one of these chapels, beyond its great bell, may be seen a magnificent view of Mexico's volcano, Popocatepetl. The second highest summit in Mexico and the third highest in North America, it dominates the plain and the City of Mexico.

If one is moved to make its ascent, one finds, below its snow line, unexpected wild flowers; red and purple *Pentstemon,* pale blue lupins in the open spaces, ferns, and occasional masses of alpine plants. When the snow-covered cone is reached, the heat of the sun proves to be intense, though the thermometer records no more than thirty-four degrees in September. Peering down at the steep, ragged walls of the crater, one sees a great variety of colors, intensified by the light from the deep blue sky above. Huge patches of sulphur, some of them still smoldering, are everywhere visible, intermingled with the snow and ice that fill the crevices and cover the ledges of the black rocks.

In spite of the many eruptions that have been recorded, from 1510 to 1921, sulphur has been mined from this volcano all through four centuries without in any way diminishing the supply.

Homer's Vision of the World

But though this historic lapse and lamentable subsidence of high human feeling, this gradual sinking down of poetic values from the simplicities of Homer to the sophistries of our contemporaries, cannot be gainsaid, there are epochs in English poetry that possess a magic of their own unlike anything else in the world. Such, for example, are those honey-breathing purlieus of enchantment, those green vistas and richly receding margins of romance, that we enjoy in the poetry of Keats, or in the poetry of Walter de la Mare. Such too are the rambling ways we follow, in so many anonymous ballads, across moor and fen, by mountain and sea-shore. . . .

It would seem as if the most natural and fruitful impulse in the growth of a sensitive mind, as far as poetry is concerned, is to plunge into a temporary obsession of one poet's style and one poet's vision, one after another. . . .

All equally present, in their pressure upon any real culture, are the reactions to life of the very earliest poets whereof there is record. Thus it is entirely possible to give oneself up without reserve to Homer's vision of the world, even in the midst of the most mechanized modern metropolis; possible actually to live here and now, according to Homer. . . .

A word of crucial warning would not be out of place just here. If one happens to be ignorant of Greek the only wise thing to do is to read Homer in the simplest prose translation one can possibly obtain. Reading him in this way, it will not be long before we grow conscious that we are imbibing a quite definite manner of regarding earth, water, air, clouds, blue space, the sun and the moon, trees, animals and human beings. We shall come to see all these things under a certain purged and rarified atmosphere. We shall come to see them from the vantage-ground of a certain stoical exaltation. . . .

The profoundest gift of the spirit of poetry to a person's secret culture is the gift of peace.—John Cowper Powys, in "The Meaning of Culture." (New York: Norton.)

Intuition and Preservation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At one time, when he was about to meet Esau, whom he had wronged, Jacob wrestled with error in his own consciousness until the light of Truth dawned upon him, and he said (Genesis 32:30), "I have seen God face to face, and my life is preserved." Subsequent events proved the statement to be correct, for the brothers met in love and not in hate. Through spiritual illumination Jacob had overcome deception, fraud, trickery, envy, hatred, and fear of revenge.

When thought is based upon spiritual facts and not upon the misleading testimony of physical sense, one finds that God is good, infinitely good, and intuitively knows that harmony is the only legitimate and normal state of true existence. Whatever inharmony seems to be, it is not real, but an illusion of material sense, which may be counteracted and removed by the understanding of God as perfect Love. Thus accident, discord, and suffering are not inevitable incidents in our round of affairs, but are representative of material, evil, and fearful thinking. When, through transformation of thought, spiritual sense reverses the testimony of material sense and bears witness to the indissoluble unity between God and man, we are protected from the devastating belief that man is material and mortal. Hope and intuition transcend human sense, and so purify our thought that we become receptive of divine power and intelligence. On page 298 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy declares, "Spiritual sense, contradicting the material senses, involves intuition, hope, faith, understanding, fruition, reality."

When human intelligence yields to divine wisdom, we gain confidence and strength. Spiritual intuition helps us to maintain harmony, increases our capacity for constructive achievement, and directs us in paths in which we prosper and are safe. Christian Science inspires thought, casts out fear, and affords us a practical means for the protection of our health, happiness, and all that appertains to our welfare. God's angels are ever present to deliver us from sorrow, and to preserve us from harm. Reality consists of the divine Mind and its spiritual ideas, wherein all is perfectly good. The true concept of man as the idea or son of God, spiritual and eternal, is the basis upon which we can preserve our individuality and immortal harmony.

The Psalmist sang (Psalms 36:6), "Thy righteousness is like the great mountains; thy judgments are a great deep: O Lord, thou preservest man and beast." The spiritual sense which perceives this great fact is also aware of the impotence of evil and error and of the omnipotence and presence of divine Truth, eternal good. The "man and beast" of God's creating are not the phenomena of mortal mind, but are manifestations of eternal Principle, divine Truth and Love. Since God is the only Mind, mortal mind is but a phantasy, without power or reality. Because Christian Science brings to light our real nature as the expression of Soul, it reveals that which Deity eternally loves and preserves. In Science and Health, Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 550): "Matter surely does not possess Mind. God is the Life, or intelligence, which forms and preserves the individuality and identity of animals as well as of men." All things real reflect Spirit, the sole source of intelligence, power, immortality, and perfection.

Through spiritual intuition, a firm faith in God, and the understanding of Truth's omnipotence and wisdom, we may avert, avoid, or overcome the false claims of mortal mind. As we gain confidence in the power of the all-knowing Mind to lead us in paths of safety, we find that we are delivered from the suggestions of material sense. Christian Science teaches that we must look to Spirit, not matter, for all that bears upon our health and immortality. As we begin spiritually to discover the kingdom of God within, we become aware of the importance of liberated thought for our protection and harmony. Material thought cannot maintain order and harmony. Jesus' marvelous example was for our benefit, that from his words and works we might discover the way of safety and salvation.

Even a faint perception of Life as God is able to work wonders in the human sphere. False concepts of man and God must be cast out for the true sense of indestructible Life as revealed by Christian Science. As we rule sin, evil, and mortal beliefs out of our thought, we become more certain of man's safety and ascendancy over seemingly harmful conditions. The true concept of man includes no element of matter or dissolution; hence the functions and expressions of life and activity are not at the mercy of matter. The real man is maintained intact and unimpaired by immortal Mind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

Quarry Pool

The mountain shadow quenches its thirst at this pool,
Clear and cool;
The slim, white birches taper upon its edge,
And on a ledge
Moss is soft to touch. Against a heel
That stirs the water when swimming we can feel
The warmth of mountain sun embedded far
In this marble cup; and there a topaz star
Suddenly comes alive
Under our cleaving fingers, when we dive.

Marguerite Janvrin Adams

INTUICION Y PRESERVACION

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

En cierta ocasión, cuando iba a encontrarse con Esaú, a quien había agraviado, Jacob luchó con el error en su propia conciencia, hasta que la luz de la Verdad amaneció sobre él, y dijo (Génesis, 32:30): "He visto a Dios . . . cara a cara, y fué librada mi vida." Acontecimientos subsiguientes demostraron que esa aseveración era verdad, porque los hermanos se encontraron llenos de amor fraternal y sin odio. Por medio de la iluminación espiritual, Jacob había vencido el engaño, el fraude, el embuste, la envidia, el odio y el temor de la venganza.

Cuando el pensamiento se funda sobre hechos espirituales y no sobre el testimonio engañoso de los sentidos corporales, uno encuentra que Dios es bueno, infinitamente bueno, y sabe intuitivamente que la armonía es el único estado legítimo y normal de la existencia verdadera. Cualquiera que sea la discordancia que parezca existir, no es real, sino una ilusión del sentido material, que puede ser contrarrestada y eliminada por el entendimiento de Dios como Amor perfecto. Así que los accidentes, las discordias y los sufrimientos no son incidentes inevitables de nuestra experiencia cotidiana, sino más bien indicaciones de una manera de pensar material, mala y temerosa. Cuando, por medio de la transformación de nuestro pensamiento, el sentido espiritual anula el testimonio del sentido material y atestigua de la unidad indisoluble entre Dios y el hombre, estamos protegidos contra la creencia denigrante de que el hombre es material y mortal. La esperanza y la intuición trascienden al sentido humano, y así purifican nuestro pensamiento, para que podamos llegar a recibir la inteligencia y el poder divinos. En la página 298 de su libro Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures (Ciencia y Salud con Clave de las Escrituras) Mary Baker Eddy declara: "El sentido espiritual, contradiciendo a los sentidos materiales, implica intuición, esperanza, fe, entendimiento, fruición, realidad."

Cuando la inteligencia humana cede a la sabiduría divina, ganamos confianza y fuerza. La intuición espiritual nos ayuda a mantener nuestra armonía, aumenta nuestra capacidad para hacer cosas constructivas, y nos conduce por caminos en los cuales prosperamos y estamos en salvo. La Ciencia Cristiana inspira nuestro pensamiento, echa fuera el temor y nos ofrece medios prácticos para la protección de nuestra salud, felicidad, y, en efecto, de todo lo que pertenece a nuestro bienestar. Los ángeles de Dios están siempre presentes para librarnos del pesar y para preservarnos del daño. La realidad consiste en la Mente divina y sus ideas espirituales, en donde todo es perfectamente bueno. El concepto verdadero del hombre como idea o hijo de Dios, espiritual y eterno, es la base sobre la cual podemos preservar nuestra individualidad y armonía inmortal.

El Salmista cantó (Salmos, 36:6): "¡Tu justicia es como las grandes montañas, tus juicios son un abismo profundo! al hombre y al animal conservas, ¡oh Jehová!" El sentido espiritual, que percibe esta gran verdad, comprende también la impotencia del mal y del error y la omnipotencia y presencia de la Verdad divina, el bien eterno. "El hombre y el animal" de la creación de Dios no son fenómenos de la mente mortal, sino manifestaciones del Principio eterno, la Verdad divina y el Amor divino. Puesto que Dios es la única Mente, la mente mortal no es más que una fantasía, sin poder ni realidad. La Ciencia Cristiana, trayendo a luz nuestra naturaleza verdadera como expresión del Alma, revela aquello que la Deidad ama y preserva eternamente. En la página 550 de Science and Health (Ciencia y Salud) la Sra. Eddy escribe: "La materia por cierto no tiene Mente. Dios es la Vida o inteligencia, que forma y preserva la individualidad e identidad tanto de los animales como de los hombres." Todas las cosas reales reflejan el Espíritu, la única fuente de inteligencia, poder, inmortalidad y perfección.

Por medio de la intuición espiritual, una fe firme en Dios y el entendimiento de la omnipotencia y sabiduría de la Verdad, podemos prevenir, evitar o vencer las pretensiones erróneas de la mente mortal. A medida que ganamos confianza en el poder de la Mente omnisciente de conducirnos por caminos seguros, encontramos que estamos libres de las sugestiones del sentido material. La Ciencia Cristiana enseña que tenemos que recurrir al Espíritu y no a la materia para todo lo que atañe a nuestra salud e inmortalidad. A medida que empezamos a descubrir espiritualmente el reino de Dios, que está dentro de nosotros, nos damos cuenta de lo importante que es para nuestra protección y armonía, que libertemos nuestro pensamiento. El pensamiento material no puede mantener orden y armonía. El ejemplo maravilloso de Jesús era de gran beneficio para nosotros, puesto que de sus palabras y obras podemos descubrir el camino que nos lleva a la seguridad y salvación.

Una percepción, por débil que sea, de que la Vida es Dios es capaz de efectuar milagros en la esfera humana. Conceptos erróneos acerca del hombre y Dios tienen que eliminarse para preparar el pensamiento para la aceptación del concepto verdadero de Vida indestructible, tal como se revela en la Ciencia Cristiana. En la proporción que eliminamos el pecado, el mal y las creencias mortales de nuestro pensamiento, llegamos a estar más ciertos de la seguridad y del dominio del hombre sobre condiciones que parecen perjudiciales. El concepto verdadero del hombre no incluye elemento de materia o de disolución; por esto las funciones y expresiones de vida y de actividad no están a la merced de la materia. La Mente inmortal mantiene al hombre real intacto e incólume.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1940

Work Started On Project For Blue Hill Ave.

Relocation of car tracks on 700-foot section to abolish one of worst traffic hazards in city.

In a move to abolish one of the worst pedestrian traffic hazards in Boston, Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland today had a crew of approximately 150 men working on a new $73,000 WPA project to relocate streetcar tracks on Blue Hill Avenue in Dorchester.

The 700-foot section to be reconstructed is between American Legion Highway and a point just beyond McClellan Street, with another 1,900 feet extending to Seaver Street scheduled for similar improvement next year and in 1942.

The project involves making two 38-foot roadways with a seven-foot division island separating them. The car tracks will flank the separation on each side. At present there is one 48-foot roadway with streetcar tracks running along the westerly side adjacent to Franklin Park. Persons living on the opposite side of the street are compelled to cross opposing lines of traffic.

The work, which Commissioner Hyland says will require about six weeks, will increase the roadway capacity about 50 per cent. A new concrete waiting platform for streetcar patrons will be built on the division island.

Co-operating with the city is the Boston Elevated, which has authorized expenditure of $25,000 this year to remove the old track, build the new track, and erect the trolley wires. The city will do all the excavating, repave the street on either side of the tracks with bituminous concrete, install the waiting platform, and furnish the crushed stone ballast for the track.

More accidents have occurred in the 700-foot strip than in the section of Blue Hill Avenue between American Legion Highway and Mattapan Square, which is three times the distance, Mr. Hyland said.

Mrs. Roosevelt Coming to Nahant

The elusive Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who "goes places" today and tells about it in her newspaper column tomorrow, was expected in Boston today or tomorrow to visit her son John, his wife and young son, Haven Clark Roosevelt, at their home in Nahant.

Arriving in Fall River unannounced yesterday the President's wife called on her long-time friend Mrs. Grace Hartley Howe, Fall River postmistress and widow of Louis McHenry Howe, once secretary to President Roosevelt, later to drive off in her own car for an undeclared destination. According to members of the Roosevelt household at Nahant this morning her whereabouts were unknown to them.

Reached at his place of employment today John Roosevelt said he expected his mother "today or tomorrow," didn't know where she spent last night, and as for an itinerary of her visit—well that was too much to expect even from Mrs. Roosevelt's own son.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Mostly cloudy, clearing late tonight; Thursday fair. Lowest temperature tonight in the upper 40's. Fresh northeast winds, becoming moderate northwest late tonight.

Maine: Mostly cloudy tonight with occasional very light rain near the coast; Thursday fair preceded by very light rain along the coast and southeast portion, not much change in temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Mostly cloudy and clearing tonight; Thursday fair, somewhat cooler in south portion tonight.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy, clearing late tonight; Thursday fair; somewhat cooler in west portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy with occasional light rain early tonight, clearing late tonight; Thursday fair; somewhat cooler tonight.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Strong northeast winds tonight shifting to fresh northwesterly on Thursday; weather will be cloudy with occasional light rain, clearing Thursday.

Block Island to Cape Hatteras: Diminishing north and northwest winds over south portion and strong northerly winds backing to northwest and diminishing Thursday over north portion; weather overcast with rain over north portion tonight and Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	52	51	New Orleans	69	66
Chicago	50	46	New York	54	54
Denver	43	41	Norfolk	54	49
Kansas City	56	55	St. Louis	43	42
Los Angeles	62	61	San Francisco	56	56
Miami	72	72	Washington	52	51
Minneapolis	48	48			

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 2.
B—Minimum, Oct. 1.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 11:54 p. m.; height, 11.4 feet.
Thursday, 12:08 p. m.; height, 12 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:54 p. m.

Defense Chairman Arrives

By a Staff Photographer

Fiorello H. La Guardia

Mayor of New York, Chairman American Section U. S.-Canadian Defense Board, flies to Boston for meeting of Board at Navy Yard

Racing Law Repeal Pressed As Suffolk Track Seeks Dates

As Massachusetts anti-gambling forces were busy today seeking 20,000 voter signatures on an initiative petition for repeal of legalized pari-mutuel betting, the Eastern Racing Association, which has conducted horse racing at Suffolk Downs, Revere, since 1935, had on file with the State Racing Commission an application for a 60-day 1941 racing season.

The Eastern Racing Association application was filed late yesterday. The dates sought run from May 19 to July 26 inclusive. This year the organization also operated a 60-day racing season as Massachusetts' only horse racing track.

The repeal drive is being led by John C. Feeney of Cambridge who was one of the original 10 signers of the repeal petition, the form of which was approved by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, as required by law.

A similar drive in 1937, however, resulted in a by-county referendum on repeal at the 1938 state election. Suffolk and Bristol Counties favored racing, thus continuing legalized gambling in the State, although the other counties voted for repeal.

The Feeney group is pledged to a state-wide referendum at the 1942 State election. The anti-gambling group believes such a referendum is the only way to attack legalized gambling effectively.

The 20,000 certified signatures of voters must be filed at the State House on or before the first Wednesday in December. If the Legislature fails to vote for repeal, the backers of the petition then must obtain at least 5,000 additional voter signatures to place the issue on the ballot in 1942.

ICC Hears Renewed Pleas For Saving Old Colony Road

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Commonwealth of Massachusetts and its Special Railroad Commission told the Interstate Commerce Commission today that "public interest and the necessity for an adequate national defense" made it imperative that the Old Colony Railroad be included in the reorganized New Haven system.

The ICC's original plan of reorganization for the New Haven made no provision for inclusion of the Old Colony or for its separate reorganization. The Commission, however, reopened the case for additional evidence and will hear arguments Oct. 8, not only on the question of including the Old Colony in the reorganized New Haven system, but also on the Old Colony's proposal to abandon its so-called Boston group lines.

In a brief filed today by the Commonwealth and the Special Railroad Commission, it was asserted that losses in operation of the Old Colony "have been reduced to a cost which the New Haven Railroad can properly assume."

More Savings

The brief asserted that additional savings could still be made and would be brought about by the continued effort of the public authorities of Massachusetts with the continued co-operation of all parties concerned.

The New Haven reiterated its position that the New Haven reorganization should be completed without waiting for the Old Colony. It said that the problem of operating losses and taxes of the Old Colony had not yet been solved.

For the most part, briefs filed today were in line with the previously announced position of various parties to the proceedings.

Urged Inclusion

Counsel for the Old Colony urged inclusion of the Old Colony in the reorganized system. This brief urged the ICC to permit abandonment of the Boston group lines, with their subsequent sale to the New Haven for "fair net salvage value," the New Haven to continue operation for freight service only.

The Pennsylvania Railroad, large New Haven stockholder, also urged inclusion of Old Colony in the New Haven system.

The protective committee of the shareholders of the Old Colony asserted that the New Haven's attitude "suggests that the New Haven does not really want the Old Colony reorganized now on any basis, and gives rise to the suspicion that there are those interested in the New Haven who believe that it could acquire the Old Colony's properties cheaply if the Old Colony is later forced to resort to equity receivership."

Lyman Repeats Asylum Plea

Construction of a new institution to house those classed as criminally insane was urged today by Arthur T. Lyman, Massachusetts Commissioner of Correction, before the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means.

The Committee is now sitting as a recess Committee to study thoroughly the State's financial structure to eliminate waste and to uncover new sources of revenue.

For several years Mr. Lyman has sought construction of a new building for the criminally insane, who are now housed at the Bridgewater State Hospital. Last year, Governor Saltonstall's budget contained a $1,700,000 bond issue proposal for such a building but the Legislature did not approve the item.

Mr. Lyman believes that those termed criminally insane should be cared for by the State Department of Mental Health in the proposed new building, thus releasing the Bridgewater building for use by the Department of Correction to eliminate overcrowding.

The Commissioner also urged that the 1941 Legislature appropriate $250,000 for new workshops at the Charlestown State Prison, explaining that the shops will be used by the inmates for the next 25 years. This statement indicated that Charlestown State Prison is expected to remain one of the chief units in the State prison system for some time to come.

Brown University Enrolls 1,392 Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2—A total registration of 1,392 students for the new academic year was reported from Brown University this morning. Although the number is 24 fewer than the final figures for 1939-40, late registrations may increase the enrollment, according to Dean Samuel T. Arnold.

Capacity Plus Defense Work Assured N. E.

Col. F. H. Payne, ordnance area head, told northeast U. S. not to lose by vulnerability talk.

Assurance that New England's vast industrial resources, both existing and potential, are receiving and will continue to receive "full consideration" in defense plans, was given recently by Assistant Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson to Col. F. H. Payne, chief of the Hartford Ordnance District in an exchange of letters, it was made public by the New England Council today.

Colonel Payne, former President of the Greenfield (Mass.) Tap & Die Corporation, protested against the "publicity" concerning the alleged vulnerability of this region, and contended that from a military aspect New England is strategically located for national defense production.

Protection via Air

"The Northeast Air Base (Westover Field) can dispatch planes and protect the most remote plant in this district (Connecticut and western Massachusetts) within 10 minutes after takeoff," he pointed out. "With the new air bases opened to us by the British, it may well prove that the northeast section of the United States will be most carefully avoided by enemy forces."

The protest brought an almost immediate response from Mr. Patterson, who said that "there is no denying the cogency of your reasoning," and asserted that "the plans of the War Department contemplate that allocated plants will be loaded to their capacity and that they will continue to produce at capacity plus such production as can be obtained with reasonable expansion."

Colonel Payne wrote to Mr. Patterson as follows:

"As Chief of the Hartford Ordnance District I feel that I should in justice to the manufacturers in Connecticut and the western part of Massachusetts (to say nothing of the records for delivery of ordnance material this district could make) voice much more than a mild protest against the publicity that has been given to the congested condition of manufacturing here, and the consequent vulnerability to attack by an enemy from the air. This area is now in production in many lines of ordnance material, and the expansion of plants, with resulting increase of output, can be accomplished much more rapidly than the erection of new plants.

Mr. Patterson's Assurance

"With the new air bases opened to us by the British it may well prove that the northeast section of the United States will be most carefully avoided by enemy forces, and the south-central portion of the country prove to be most open to attack, rendering the entire central portion of the country vulnerable to a 'blitzkrieg' attack."

Mr. Patterson, in part, replied: "The publicity of which you speak does not appear to have any sound basis of fact behind it as far as the War Department is concerned. As you probably are already aware, out of a total of approximately 9,200 plants that have been allocated for the manufacture of munitions, some 1,500 are in the New England area and a substantial percentage of these in the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut. The plans of the War Department contemplate that allocated plants will be loaded to their capacity and that they will continue to produce at capacity plus such production as can be obtained with reasonable expansion in certain cases, as long as the need for munitions continues."

Pre-Conference Sessions of N. E. Girl Scouts Open

New England's 63,000 Girl Scouts will be the main concern of the 16th annual regional conference of Girl Scouts to be held on Thursday and Friday at the New Ocean House in Swampscott.

Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Cyrus F. Springall of the New England region, with Mrs. Winthrop B. Field in charge of the program committee, the preconference sessions will begin today with a regional committee meeting and committee dinner.

The main conference will open at 10:30 a. m. Thursday in Convention Hall with Mrs. Paul Rittenhouse, National Director, and Dr. J. Edgar Park, President of Wheaton College as speakers. Luncheon speakers will be Mrs. Harvey Mudd, National President of Girl Scouts, and Mrs. Malcolm Keir of the National Board of Directors.

Other speakers and special guests during the two-day parley will include Mrs. Grace Loucks Elliott, National President of the Y. W. C. A.; Mrs. C. Leslie Glenn, Mrs. Joseph Merritt, Mrs. C. Vaughan Ferguson, Miss Agnes Leahy, Dr. Margaret C. Lewis, Miss Oleda Schrottky, Miss Janet Tobitt, Mis sJocelyn Moore, Miss Mariam Dickey, and Miss Marguerite Twohy.

In addition to the general conferences there will be numerous round table and discussion groups on numerous phases of Scout work.

Preparing the Way for Draft Registration

By a Staff Photographer

Election Officials of Nine Bay State Counties Meet

Scene at Gardner Auditorium at State House where instructions on the requirements of registration are given.

Auto Insurance Rates Show Little Change

The great majority of Massachusetts automobile owners will pay in 1941 the same compulsory automobile insurance rate they did in 1940, the official rate schedule showed today, with only five cities and 48 towns facing changed rates.

Thirty-four cities and 264 towns will pay the same rates as last year. According to the schedule announced tentatively today by Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, pending a public hearing Oct. 16, Chelsea again will pay $69.80, the highest rate in the State, while Boston and Revere will pay the next highest, $53.74, last year's rate.

The fact that the 1941 rates relevel was immediately criticised main approximately at the 1940 by Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar of Motor Vehicles. He said: "Notwithstanding a great decrease in the nember of accidents and a substantial increase in revenue to insurance companies as the result of increased registration, rates remain just the same. Mathematics may be all right, but rate making is very peculiar."

Flat Rate Set

Mr. Harrington, in announcing the new rates, continued the policy he established for 1940 in setting a flat rate for all cars in each territory regardless of weight classification.

The intensive safety drive conducted during the past few years brought Worcester motorists a $2.10 reduction in their rates for 1941. The new Worcester rate will be $35.30. Worcester and Newburyport were the only cities to be granted a reduction. Newburyport's rate dropped from $25.80 to $22.10.

On the other hand, Somerville's rate jumped from $43.40 to $47, an increase of $3.60, one of the largest in the State, Northampton's rate increased $2.70, or from $19.40 to $22.10, and that of Marlboro for 1941 is $34, an increase of $2.80.

Commissioner Harrington estimated the new schedule will save Massachusetts motorists a total of $162,000. Those car owners taking out the noncompulsory guest insurance will save 20 cents each in 1941, because the rate is dropping from $2.60 to $2.40.

Public Hearing

The public hearing on the tentative rate schedule will be held Oct. 16 at 10 a. m. in the fourth floor of the State Public Works Building, 100 Nashua Street, Boston.

Following are Massachusetts new compulsory insurance rates for private passenger motor cars proposed for 1941 with the comparative rates for 1940. Figures are only for personal injury insurance, required by law, and do not include rates for property damage protection.

City or Town	1940 Rate	1941 Rate
Abington	$29.00	$25.80
Acton	17.30	17.30
Acushnet	25.80	25.80
Adams	17.30	17.30
Agawam	29.00	31.20
Alford	17.30	17.30
Amesbury	22.10	22.10
Amherst	22.10	19.40
Andover	17.30	17.30
Arlington	34.00	34.00
Ashburnham	17.30	17.30
Ashby	17.30	17.30
Ashfield	17.30	17.30
Ashland	25.80	25.80
Athol	17.30	17.30
Attleboro	17.30	17.30
Auburn	34.00	31.20
Avon	37.40	37.40
Ayer	22.10	22.10
Barnstable	22.10	22.10
Barre	19.40	19.40
Becket	17.30	17.30
Bedford	25.80	25.80
Belchertown	25.80	22.10
Bellingham	19.40	22.10
Belmont	29.00	29.00
Berkley	17.30	17.30
Berlin	22.10	22.10
Bernardston	17.30	17.30
Beverly	25.80	25.80
Billerica	37.40	41.80
Blackstone	17.30	17.30
Blandford	17.30	17.30
Bolton	17.30	17.30
Boston	53.70	53.70
Bourne	19.40	17.30
Boxboro	17.30	17.30
Boxford	17.30	17.30
Boylston	25.80	22.10
Braintree	31.20	31.20
Brewster	17.30	17.30
Bridgewater	31.20	34.00
Brimfield	17.30	17.30
Brockton	34.00	34.00
Brookfield	17.30	17.30
Brookline	41.80	41.80
Buckland	17.30	17.30
Burlington	41.40	41.40
Cambridge	43.40	43.40
Canton	31.20	34.00
Carlisle	29.00	29.00
Carver	22.10	22.10
Charlemont	17.30	17.30
Charlton	19.40	22.10
Chatham	17.30	17.30
Chelmsford	25.80	25.80
Chelsea	69.80	69.80
Cheshire	17.30	17.30
Chester	17.30	17.30
Chesterfield	17.30	17.30
Chicopee	31.20	31.20
Chilmark	17.30	17.30
Clarksburg	17.30	17.30
Clinton	37.40	34.00
Cohasset	34.00	34.00
Colrain	17.30	17.30
Concord	25.80	25.80
Conway	17.30	17.30
Cummington	17.30	17.30
Dalton	17.30	17.30
Danvers	22.10	22.10
Dartmouth	17.30	19.40
Dedham	37.40	37.40
Deerfield	19.40	19.40
Dennis	17.30	17.30
Dighton	17.30	19.40
Douglas	25.80	22.10
Dover	25.80	25.80
Dracut	34.00	37.40
Dudley	22.10	19.40
Dunstable	17.30	17.30
Duxbury	19.40	19.40
E. Bridgewater	22.10	19.40
E. Brookfield	17.30	17.30
E. Longmeadow	25.80	25.80
Eastham	17.30	17.30
Easthampton	17.30	17.30
Easton	17.30	17.30
Edgartown	17.30	17.30
Egremont	17.30	17.30
Erving	17.30	17.30
Essex	17.30	17.30
Everett	47.00	47.00
Fairhaven	17.30	17.30
Fall River	31.20	31.20
Falmouth	22.10	22.10
Fitchburg	25.80	25.80
Florida	17.30	17.30
Foxboro	19.40	19.40
Framingham	31.20	31.20
Franklin	31.20	31.20
Freetown	17.30	17.30
Gardner	22.10	22.10
Gay Head	17.30	17.30
Georgetown	17.30	17.30
Gill	17.30	17.30
Gloucester	25.80	5.80
Goshen	17.30	7.30
Gosnold	17.30	7.30
Grafton	25.80	25.80
Granby	17.30	17.30
Granville	17.30	17.30
Great Barrington	17.30	17.30
Greenfield	17.30	17.30
Groton	17.30	17.30
Groveland	28.50	22.10
Hadley	17.30	17.30
Halifax	25.80	25.80
Hamilton	17.30	17.30
Hampden	17.30	17.30
Hancock	17.30	17.30
Hanover	25.80	25.80
Hanson	22.10	22.10
Hardwick	17.30	17.30
Harvard	17.30	17.30
Harwich	17.30	17.30
Hatfield	17.30	17.30
Haverhill	29.00	29.00
Hawley	17.30	17.30
Heath	17.30	17.30
Hingham	29.00	31.20
Hinsdale	17.30	17.30
Holbrook	34.00	31.20
Holden	17.30	19.40
Holland	17.30	17.30
Holliston	25.80	25.80
Holyoke	31.20	31.20
Hopedale	17.30	17.30
Hopkinton	29.00	29.00
Hubbardston	17.30	17.30
Hudson	31.20	31.20
Hull	37.40	41.80
Huntington	17.30	17.30
Ipswich	25.80	25.80
Kingston	22.10	22.10
Lakeville	19.40	17.30
Lancaster	17.30	17.30
Lanesboro	17.30	17.30
Lawrence	29.00	29.00
Lee	17.30	17.30
Leicester	25.80	29.00
Lenox	17.30	17.30
Leominster	25.80	25.80
Leverett	17.30	17.30
Lexington	31.20	31.20
Leyden	17.30	17.30
Lincoln	17.30	17.30
Littleton	22.10	22.10
Longmeadow	22.10	22.10
Lowell	34.00	34.00
Ludlow	29.00	25.80
Lunenburg	17.30	17.30
Lynn	37.40	37.40
Lynnfield	29.00	31.20
Malden	43.40	43.40
Manchester	17.30	17.30
Mansfield	17.30	17.30
Marblehead	17.30	17.30
Marion	19.40	19.40
Marlboro	31.20	34.00
Marshfield	22.10	22.10
Mashpee	19.40	17.30
Mattapoisett	19.40	17.30
Maynard	29.00	25.80
Medfield	29.00	29.00
Medford	41.80	41.80
Medway	37.40	37.40
Melrose	29.00	29.00
Mendon	17.30	17.30
Merrimac	19.40	22.10
Methuen	22.10	22.10
Middleboro	22.10	22.10
Middlefield	17.30	17.30
Middleton	13.20	34.00
Milford	34.00	31.20
Millbury	22.10	22.10
Millis	25.80	25.80
Millville	17.30	17.30
Milton	31.20	31.20
Munroe	17.30	17.30
Monson	17.30	17.30
Montague	17.30	17.30
Monterey	17.30	17.30
Montgomery	17.30	17.30
Mt. Washington	17.30	17.30
Nahant	31.20	31.20
Nantucket	17.30	17.30
Natick	31.20	31.20
Needham	31.20	29.00
New Ashford	17.30	17.30
New Bedford	25.80	25.80
New Braintree	17.30	17.30
New Marlboro	17.30	17.30
New Salem	17.30	17.30
Newbury	17.30	17.30
Newburyport	25.80	22.10
Newton	29.00	29.00
Norfolk	25.80	25.80
North Adams	17.30	17.30
North Andover	17.30	17.30
North Attleboro	17.30	17.30
North Brookfield	17.30	17.30
North Reading	25.80	25.80
Northampton	19.40	22.10
Northboro	17.30	17.30
Northbridge	25.80	22.10
Northfield	17.30	17.30
Norton	17.30	17.30
Norwell	22.10	22.10
Norwood	37.40	37.40
Oak Bluffs	17.30	17.30
Oakham	17.30	17.30
Orange	17.30	17.30
Orleans	17.30	17.30
Otis	17.30	17.30
Oxford	34.00	34.00
Palmer	19.40	22.10
Paxton	17.30	17.30
Peabody	37.40	37.40
Pelham	17.30	17.30
Pembroke	22.10	22.10
Pepperell	17.30	17.30
Peru	17.30	17.30
Petersham	17.30	17.30
Phillipston	17.30	17.30
Pittsfield	19.40	19.40
Plainfield	17.30	17.30
Plainville	17.30	17.30
Plymouth	22.10	19.40
Plympton	22.10	22.10
Princeton	17.30	17.30
Provincetown	17.30	17.30
Quincy	36.10	36.10
Randolph	34.00	37.40
Raynham	17.30	17.30
Reading	31.20	31.20
Rehoboth	17.30	17.30
Revere	53.70	53.70
Richmond	17.30	17.30
Rochester	19.40	19.40
Rockland	25.80	25.80
Rockport	17.30	17.30
Rowe	17.30	17.30
Rowley	17.30	17.30
Royalston	17.30	17.30
Russell	17.30	17.30
Rutland	19.40	19.40
Salem	31.20	31.20
Salisbury	29.00	25.80
Sandisfield	17.30	17.30
Sandwich	19.40	19.40
Saugus	37.40	37.40
Savoy	17.30	17.30
Scituate	29.00	29.00
Seekonk	17.30	17.30
Sharon	29.00	29.00
Sheffield	17.30	17.30
Shelburne	17.30	17.30
Sherborn	17.30	17.30
Shirley	17.30	17.30
Shrewsbury	31.20	29.00
Shutesbury	17.30	17.30
Somerset	25.80	25.80
Somerville	43.40	47.00
South Hadley	22.10	22.10
Southampton	17.30	17.30
Southboro	29.00	29.00
Southbridge	17.30	17.30
Southwick	17.30	17.30
Spencer	17.30	19.40
Springfield	32.20	32.20
Sterling	17.30	17.30
Stockbridge	17.30	17.30
Stoneham	37.40	37.40
Stoughton	31.20	31.20
Stowe	25.80	25.80
Sturbridge	17.30	17.30
Sudbury	25.80	29.00
Sunderland	17.30	17.30
Sutton	19.40	19.40
Swampscott	29.00	29.00
Swansea	19.40	22.10
Taunton	19.40	19.40
Templeton	17.30	17.30
Tewksbury	37.40	41.80
Tisbury	17.30	17.30
Tolland	17.30	17.30
Topsfield	17.30	17.30
Townsend	17.30	17.30
Truro	17.30	17.30
Tyngsboro	17.30	17.30
Tyringham	17.30	17.30
Upton	19.40	17.30
Uxbridge	17.30	17.30
Wakefield	34.00	34.00
Wales	17.30	17.30
Walpole	31.20	31.20
Waltham	37.40	37.40
Ware	17.30	17.30
Wareham	22.10	22.10
Warren	17.30	17.30
Warwick	17.30	17.30
Warwick	17.30	17.30
Washington	17.30	17.30
Watertown	37.40	37.40
Wayland	29.00	29.00
Webster	34.00	31.20
Wellesley	25.80	25.80
Wellfleet	17.30	17.30
Wendell	17.30	17.30
Wenham	17.30	17.30
West Boylston	25.80	25.80
West Bridgewater	22.10	19.40
West Brookfield	17.30	17.30
West Springfield	29.00	29.00
West Stockbridge	17.30	17.30
West Tisbury	17.30	17.30
Westboro	31.20	31.20
Westfield	22.10	22.10
Westford	25.80	25.80
Westhampton	17.30	17.30
Westminster	17.30	17.30
Weston	22.10	22.10
Westport	17.30	17.30
Westwood	25.80	25.80
Weymouth	34.00	34.00
Whately	17.30	17.30
Whitman	25.80	25.80
Wilbraham	17.30	17.30
Williamsburg	17.30	17.30
Williamstown	17.30	17.30
Wilmington	47.00	47.00
Winchendon	17.30	17.30
Winchester	29.00	29.00
Winson	17.30	17.30
Winthrop	47.00	47.00
Woburn	41.80	41.80
Worcester	37.40	35.30
Worthington	17.30	17.30
Wrentham	17.30	17.30
Yarmouth	17.30	17.30

D.A.R. Hears U.S. Defense Lags

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 2—Instead of making guns, training troops, building battleships when such a program was an urgent necessity, the United States was beautifying highways and putting in new curbstones, Brig. Gen. Daniel Needham told the Massachusetts Daughters of the American Revolution at the closing session of their annual State meeting today.

It was not until after Poland, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and France had fallen that people began to wake up, General Needham reminded 1,000 members of the Society, and Congress finally, "as though it were a new idea, suddenly said we must be prepared. We must appropriate billions for preparedness."

The speaker, who is a member of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and former commanding officer of the Massachusetts National Guard, went on to point out the rudeness with which people have been awakened from the false supposition that because the United States is a great industrial country it could immediately "throw down its plows and turn its factories into making guns."

Illustrating the amount of time it takes to speed up arms production and train an army, General Needham recalled that when the United States entered the war in 1917 it was well over a year before any substantial support could be sent to the Allies and the men who went over then, he said, were very largely equipped with French and British arms.

Appeal Is Made For 20,000 To Work on Draft

Big army of volunteers needed to aid in registering 645,000 for service in Bay State.

Massachusetts today sought and considered proposals for efficient registration on Oct. 16 of an estimated 645,000 men for selective military and naval service, and at the same time began instruction of local officials who will supervise activities on Registration Day.

The officials, mostly election officers and chief registrars of nine eastern Massachusetts counties, met today in Gardner Auditorium at the State House to receive instructions in the requirements of registration. Similar meetings will be held in Worcester, tomorrow, and in Springfield, Friday.

Registration is expected to require the services of approximately 20,000 persons, all of whom must be volunteers as the work is unpaid. Approximately 5,000 will be needed in Boston where 120,000 men between the ages of 21 and 36 are expected to register.

Teachers Proposed

"Drafting" of Boston's school organization of 4,000 teachers and masters for the work of registration was under consideration today at a conference called by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

Another proposal was the use of 1,000 Work Projects Administration workers who offered their services through a letter from Denis W. Delaney, state WPA administrator to Selective Service headquarters.

Meanwhile, Selective Service officials went ahead on the assumption that the public would supply enough volunteers to man registration places. Edgar C. Erickson, State Adjutant-General, and Director of Selective Service, appealed for 20,000 volunteers.

Three Men an Hour

Registration of Massachusetts men between the ages of 21 and 36 for one year's service with any of the Federal armed forces is expected to proceed at the rate of three men an hour, General Erickson said, This would mean about 42 men to each registrar, Federal officials have pointed out.

With 15 per cent of the total population believed eligible for registration, the total list of registrars, interpreters and other assistants needed for the service will approximate 20,000, Selective Service officials said. These must be volunteers as there is no provision for compensation of registrars.

In most communities, registration is expected to take place at precinct polling places. If not, notice of the place of registration will be posted at the polling booth.

Hours of registration are from seven in the morning until nine at night. Rush hours are expected to begin at four o'clock, as business hours close. General Erickson expressed the hope that those unable to volunteer for the whole day might offer their services for a part of the day. Applications should be forwarded to election officials or the town or city clerk.

Nearly 500 Officials

Nearly 500 city and town clerks and election officials from Suffolk, Middlesex and Essex, Norfolk, Nantucket, Dukes, Barnstable, Bristol, and Plymouth counties, were present at the State House meeting this afternoon.

Col. Ralph M. Smith, judge advocate of the Massachusetts National Guard, said the local election officials, headed by the city and town clerks will be in complete charge of Selective Service registration. Colonel Smith is also assistant director of Selective Service.

Col. Ralph E. McLeod of Randolph, State Inspector of the Selective Service organization for the Bay State, explained the regulations governing registration as copies of these rules were distributed to each official. He warned the registrars to be courteous and patient with the registrant and told the election officials to report immediately to the local police any person refusing to answer questions. He urged the greatest accuracy in the spelling of names and in the description of the registrants.

Telegraphic reports of the registration must be made to the Governor as soon as local registration is completed, Colonel McLeod said.

Speed and Accuracy

Colonel Smith and other speakers emphasized speed and accuracy in filling out registration cards and certificates and in reporting the results to the Governor.

The lottery, in which the President will pick the first registerees for service, is expected to he held one week after Registration Day, Colonel Smith stated.

Registrants must give their residential address, not their voting address, he declared.

Those failing to register will be traced by the Federal Bureau of Investigation and prosecuted by the United States Attorney. Maximum penalties are five years in jail and a fine of $10,000.

Henderson New Attorney

Charles M. Henderson of Stamford, Connecticut, has been appointed New England Regional Attorney for the Social Security Board, it was announced. He succeeds John F. Hardy, who has been appointed Regional Director.

36 New England Airports Listed in Defense Program

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Thirty-six New England airports have been designated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration as suitable for expansion as part of the national defense system at a cost of $10,591,048.

Federal aviation officials also have outlined improvements for 205 other airports in New England for development if Congress makes funds available to meet increasing demands of commercial aviation in the country.

The survey of airports in the United States with an estimate that $500,000,000 would have to be spent for carrying out the tentative program was submitted to the House Appropriations Committee.

The list of airports was described by Col. Donald H. Connolly, Administrator of Civil Aeronautics, as a detailed study on which Congress might base a six-year expansion program.

But the defense factor, he said, would dwarf all other considerations, and the War and Navy Departments would play major parts in deciding what locations were most useful to them.

However, it was learned that Army and Navy officials had been consulted in designating the national defense projects listed in the report.

Early Start Seen

Federal officials indicated defense projects listed would be among the first started if Congress appropriates $30,000,000 and authorizes $50,000,000 in contracts to start a Nation-wide airport development program. The House already has approved such legislation.

If funds are made available and the survey is followed, 12 Maine air fields would be expanded at a total cost of $4,097,060; 10 Massachusetts airports, $2,584,659; 4 Connecticut fields, $1,450,129; 5 New Hampshire fields, $1,434,533; 4 Rhode Island fields, $806,717, and one Vermont field, Barre-Montpelier, $217,950.

The survey, if carried out, calls also for expenditure of $37,773,619 for enlarging facilities at 205 civil airports in the New England area. Should this program be carried out, a total of $48,364,667 would be spent in New England states for civil and national defense airports.

As outlined to the House Appropriations Committee for congressional consideration, the program would call for expanding a total of 60 Massachusetts air fields, both defense and civil, at a cost of $19,702,677; 66 Maine airports, $11,334,214; 34 Connecticut airports, $7,236,978; 36 New Hampshire airports, $5,810,711; 10 Rhode Island airports, $1,781,648; and 35 Vermont airports, $3,498,339.

The Massachusetts defense projects listed and the expenditure for each: Beverly, $258,033; Boston, $25,000; Bourne, $282,462; Fitchburg, $229,566; Hyannis, $249,780; Lawrence, $89,988; Norwood-Canton, $461,000; Pittsfield, $204,510; Westfield, $317,056; and Worcester, $417,258.

New Hampshire: Berlin, $450,500; Claremont, $169,720; Concord, $226,661; Laconia, $388,000; and Manchester, $199,632.

Rhode Island: Block Island, $207,153; Newport, $348,240; Rhode Island State Airport, $70,632; and Westerly, $180,692.

Vermont: Barre-Montpelier, $217,950.

Colonel Connolly, commenting on the commercial airport program, remarked that such civil airfields would have some military value and said the survey was aimed primarily at determining exactly what facilities the United States does have and what facilities it should have in the future.

The commercial air field estimates in Massachusetts included: Arlington, $247,700; Athol-Orange, $217,000; Attleboro, $247,700; Ayer, $91,000; Barre, $91,000; Boston, $6,435,339; which would make it a Class 4 air field, ranking with La Guardia Field in New York; Brockton, $217,000; Charlemont, $101,000; Chatham, $216,500; Chester, $101,000; Clinton, $247,700; Concord-Lexington, $268,000; Edgartown, $211,513; Falmouth, $164,000; Fall River, $452,897; Fairhaven, $247,700; Framingham, $214,000; Gardner, $217,000; Gloucester, $247,700; Great Barrington, $216,500; Hanover, $53,498; Haverhill, $211,513; Holyoke, $247,700; Lawrence, $452,897; Lowell, $211,513.

Lynn, $247,700; Marlboro, $189,000; Mendon, $243,000; Milford, $247,700; North Adams area, $226,250; Nantucket, $188,144; New Bedford, $569,504; Newburyport, $226,250; Newton, $268,000; Northampton, $270,500; Oak Bluffs, $219,500; Palmer, $217,000; Plainville area, $78,000; Plymouth, $164,000; Provincetown, $194,500; Quincy, $247,700; Seekonk, $91,000; Southbridge, $101,000; Springfield, $210,500; Taunton, $217,000; Turners Falls, $215,500; Webster, $247,700; Weymouth, $270,500; Winchendon, $51,000; Woburn, $247,700.

New Hamnshire: Alton, $48,000; Andover, $172,084; Antrim, $48,000; Colebrook, $48,000; Dover, $485,000; Exeter, $226,000; Franklin, $226,000; Keene, $234,975; Lancaster, $48,000; Lincoln, $48,000; Littleton, $226,000; Meredith, $48,000; Nashua, $16,000; Newport, $177,000; North Conway, $191,000; Ossipee, $48,000; Peterboro, $49,000; Plymouth, $226,000; Portsmouth, $295,625; Rochester, $164,983; Twin Mountain, $48,000; Wakefield, $48,000; Warner, $48,000; West Lebannon, $454,694; Whitefield, $196,919; Winchester, $48,000; Wolfboro, $48,000.

Vermont: Barton, $58,000; Barnet, $194,000; Bellows Falls, $194,000; Bennington, $164,981; Brattleboro, $51,000; Brandon, $194,000; Bristol, $80,992; Burke, $58,000; Burlington, $122,600; Chelsea, $58,000; Coventry-Newport, $175,039; Fair Haven, $26,000; Hardwick $58,000; Island Pond, $58,000; Ludlow, $58,000; Manchester, $51,000; Middlebury, $58,000; Milton, $58,000; Morrisville, $58,000; North Troy, $58,000; Randolph, $167,000; Richford, $58,000; Rochester, $58,000; Rutland, $148,294; Sheldon, $58,000; Springfield, $41,000; St. Albans, $144,500; St. Johnsbury, $160,983; Swanton, $49,000; Vergennes, $194,000; Warren $58,000; Waterbury, $58,000; Windsor, $194,00; and Woodstock, $58,000.

Civil Aeronautics officials said the proposed program would not permit the Government to purchase any land and that municipalities where funds might be expended in the future would have to guarantee maintenance of the air field developed or enlarged. Federal funds, however, could be used for land preparation, paving of runways, lighting and radio.

Stickerless Cars Beware of Oct. 16

Massachusetts motorists who fail to obtain their semiannual equipment inspection sticker by Oct. 16 will be stopped on the highways by State Registry of Motor Vehicles inspectors who will examine their automobile safety equipment, Frank A. Goodwin, State Registrar, announced today.

If brakes, lights, or other safety equipment is found faulty, the motorist will be required to have repairs made quickly. If the equipment is extremely bad, the car involved may be immediately taken off the road.

While motorists driving cars with perfect equipment have until Oct. 31 to obtain their approval sticker, they may be inconvenienced by roadside inspections if they fail to have their cars inspected at the official stations by Oct. 16, Mr. Goodwin explained.

A Fashion Note Is Attractively Displayed

By a Staff Photographer

Miss Ann Folsom in Formal Dress of Flesh Net With Sequia Trim

Only one of the many exhibits to be shown at the Charlotte Cushman Club Fashion Show to be held at the Ritz-Carlton on Oct. 8.

Cushman Club Plans Parade of the Fashions

A fashion show de luxe, a gala party, and the opportunity to aid the Charlotte Cushman Club and the Boston branch of the American Theater Wing at the same time . . . all this is offered at the Ritz-Carlton on Tuesday, Oct. 8, by Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, President of the Charlotte Cushman Club, who has thought up the unique idea of a fashion show not only for women, but for men too! Everybody is invited to call for reservations.

For the past week mannequins selected from the debutante, postdebutante, and smart youngermarried set, because of their ability to wear clothes with plenty of dash and flair, have given much of their time to the business of trying on, and being fitted to, suits, coats, afternoon clothes, dinner gowns and evening wear. And the result is that between 3:30 and 5:30 o'clock there'll be a gorgeous parade of smart fashions from Fredley's; topped off by the swishing by of the very last word in the way of luxurious fur wraps, coats, muffs and jackets from Esther Dorothy's, and a generous sprinkling-in of men's clothes from Brooks Brothers, modelled by Ranny Weeks, Vaughn Monroe, Wesley Boynton and Russell Currie.

The Charlotte Cushman Club at 1 Marlborough Street, provides an organized center for girls of the theatrical profession; offering home comforts and club privileges for those who stop there while playing in this city. It has recently been appointed the Boston Branch of The American Theater Wing of the Allied Relief Fund (British War Relief) and each week, on Tuesdays, they give over a room for use to workers, where wool may be had to knit, as well as materials to make simple garments by hand or machine.

J. T. H.

Full City Pay For Guard Men Is Urged

As climax to a series of proposals and debates concerning the possible plight of military draftees and reservists who work for the city, the Boston City Council, in an order now before Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, asks the city's Chief Executive to arrange for city employees called into military service with the National Guard to receive their full pay during the period of training.

The order was adopted unanimously Monday without debate. John B. Kelly of Dorchester, the sponsor, did not make any reference to the strain such action would place on the already hard-pressed city exchequer, nor make any suggestion as to how the cost might be met. The Council order is purely advisory and has no force of law.

The Council also adopted an order asking Police Commissioner Joseph Timilty to admonish certain theater owners in Boston to use discretion in the type of advertising they display. Councilor Maurice H. Sullivan of Brighton, who introduced the measure, complained that certain theaters are displaying suggestive and unwholesome pictures which are in full view of children.

New Hampshire's Country Auctions Keep Popularity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, N. H., Oct. 2—Country household auctions are still an institution in New Hampshire. They serve at least as indicators of personal habits. Last week the family that has occupied the Horace Greeley birthplace here for the last 77 years auctioned off the 77-year accumulation of movable items as they have sold the farm to a New Yorker who will use it as a Summer home.

All types of persons came to the auction, out-of-staters seeking antiques, nearby residents interested in farming tools and equipment, and a lot of people to whom a country auction with an entertaining auctioneer is just one of those things that shouldn't be missed.

This particular auction showed that the family who had occupied the property for 77 years were accumulators. They didn't just have one early Edison "talking machine," they had a number of them; they didn't just have an ax or two, they had about 50 with a variety for every purpose; they didn't prize antiques particularly, for a table they used for general purposes in the pantry brought a good price from a collector; and some horse-drawn vehicles of a generation ago went for 10 cents.

One onlooker put it well when he said that "Horace Greeley must have been the last thing to have left the place."

SHOPPING THE SHOPS

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Not that we want to rush things for you . . . but now that it's October, it will soon be November, and Thanksgiving Day will be looming up before you can even count up your relatives. Christmas, too, is almost here, just by way of making things complete. Anyhow, the first of the two festive holidays perhaps means that it's your turn to supply the turkey and fixin's this year. That may suddenly bring to mind the fact that a few plates have gone the way of all dishes since you last gathered the family together. So an entire new table service wouldn't be amiss.

Lovely Dishes Now on Sale

All of which brings us right into Jones, McDuffee and Stratton's sale that's going on right now, but which isn't exactly going to wait for you, you know, so if you're going to think it over, we propose that you do it in a not too leisurely fashion, if you want the best choice. The sale features some lovely sets at various prices. It was a service that included something like 93 pieces (for 12 persons) that we noticed particularly. The price was $23.59. Usually it is somewhere in the vicinity of $30 or more. Which will give you an idea as to the savings. For as low as $13.95 you can get a service for eight people, which will perhaps take care of your needs. The sale isn't just on dinner services, however, for there are lots of items in other departments that have been slashed down. A lovely gleaming cut crystal console set, for instance, Libbey goblets, and then there are a lot of earthenware and china pieces from a nickel up. Incidentally, although we do not know the details, they have a budget plan that you can take advantage of if you like. They're on Boylston Street, kitty-corner from Shreve's.

Smidgens of Fur on Your Hat

All this business about the simple winter coat that's absolutely unadorned, as far as fur goes, means that you'll probably be getting yourself some kind of a hat that has a smidgen or two of fur on it. Or one of those bags that are fur trimmed. Or maybe both . . . after all the hat is far enough away from the bag to look well. Anyhow, we saw some of these handbags for $5 at R. H. White's . . . and very good looking they are, too. Of course, the fur dresses them up considerably; and you can have bands of silver fox, mink tails, dyed Mouton Lamb and so forth on fine broadcloth. In black or brown; right on the street floor.

Kennedy's Have Lure In Manley Coats

Brother had one first . . . so all the sisters had to have them, they liked them so much! We're talking about those Manley coats at Kennedy's (on Washington Street, at the corner of Summer and Hawley Streets) that have the linings that zip in and out. As the New England weather commands! And for $19.95, which is a very fair price for all this tailoring and convenience. To say nothing of the fly fronts, great big flap-top pockets that'll hold anything anybody gives you, and the variety of materials to choose from. We'd say that mother could take home one of these coats and there'd be no question of returning it; for they're surely "accepted and approved by the younger set"! And that means a lot these days, you know.

P. S. Charles of the Ritz is giving a $1 box of powder, blended especially for you — while you stand and have your particular skin tones studied— with every purchase. This week only. At Slattery's, Filene's, Jordan's and everywhere these toiletries are sold.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Manufacturers To Hear Lothian

The Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, will be the guest speaker at a banquet on Oct. 17 celebrating the 25th annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, which will hold all-day sessions at the Copley-Plaza.

In addition to the banquet, which will climax the meeting, there will be a general assembly luncheon addressed by Maj. Al Williams, ace pilot and aviation authority, and James D. Mooney, President of General Motors Overseas Corporation, who has had 22 years' experience in European and American export fields.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

3:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

For Thursday, Oct. 3

12:45 WMEX 1500kc
1:00 WORL 920kc
3:30 WRUL 11.79mc
7:15 WRUL 6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, Oct. 3

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publications.

Today on WRUL

(6.04mc-49.6m and 13.13mc-19.8m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Good Will Program.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.
7:15 p. m.—The Christian Science Monitor Views the News.
(WRUW Shifts to 11.73mc-25.6m)
7:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program.
9:00 p. m.—World Affairs Round Table.
9:45 p. m.—Special Democracy Series.
10:00 p. m.—News commentary in English by Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Music Hath Charms.

Today on Short Waves

Berlin—6:15 p. m.—Light Music Concert from Stuttgart. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—Band of H. M. Irish Guards. GSN, 25.38 m., 11.82 meg.; GSD, 25.53 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.32 m., 9.58 meg.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—Military March. Fragments from "Janos Vitez" by Kacsoh Iren Gemes, Harp and Orchestra HAT4, 9.15 meg., 32.8 m.

London—7:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." Talk by J. B. Priestley. GSD., 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—Mandolin Orchestra. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." G. S., 25.38 m., 11.82 meg.; GSD, 25.53 m., 11.75 meg.; GSC, 31.32 m. 9.58 meg.

Rome—8:40 p. m.—Songs from the Screen. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO8, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—"Week by Week." Talk by Clemence Dane. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

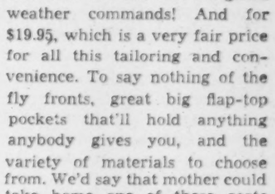
Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Dance Tunes and Cabaret. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Talk: "Matters of Moment." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Guatemala—11:30 p. m.—Select Music. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.



Every Town a Seaport Now

The Atlantic Ocean rolling up the streets of St. Louis! Folks in Denver getting fish right off the boat!

You won't see it in newspaper headlines but that's what it amounts to. Thanks to 40-Fathom's "trawler-to-table" operation inlanders everywhere can now get their seafoods quick-frozen — as fine and tasty as the day landed at Boston. Millions are learning for the first time the real taste of fish smack out of the cold ocean.

They like it and they're coming back for more! Their steadily increasing orders are a real contribution to Boston business.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	World Series baseball game	"Song Stylist"
3:15 Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill": sk.	"Ma Perkins": sketch		"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	World Series baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Casa Conmental	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch		John Kiley, organist
4:00 Lecture Hall	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	George Duffy's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 String music	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": serial	George Duffy's Orch.	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	World's Fair Band	"Consolaire"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	National Guard Program	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Columbia Concert	"Superman": sketch	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 Orchestra	Mary Lewis, songs	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News: Edwin C. Hill	News: Music: Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music, organ	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey: music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Music
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen": sketch	European news	"Fu Manchu"	News Service
7:30 "Meet Mr. Meek":	"Cavalcade of America":	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger":	Religious program
7:45 comedy drama	drama	"Curtain Calls"	dramatic sketch	Religious program
8:00 Uncle Jim's Question Bee	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelley and speaker	Gale Page, J. Ameche in "Promoting Priscilla"	New England Town Meeting of the Air: "Roosevelt or Willkie for National Defense?"	"Fireside Time"
8:15 "Dr. Christian":	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey		Ruth Williams, songs
8:30 Farmer's news	night": drama	and the Westerners		Sports program
8:45				The Aniwa Boys
9:00 Star Theater: Fred	Mastersingers	"Time to Smile": Eddie	Gabriel Heatter	
9:15 Allen; Kenny	Republican State Comm.	Cantor; vocalist; orch.	News Service	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:30 Baker; Portland	Wendell L. Willkie	"Mr. District Attorney":	Boston Bears vs. Colum.us. Ohio Bulls	
9:45 Hoffa; orchestra	Wendell L. Willkie	dramatic sketch		
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	"Frontline Headlines"	Kay Kyser's College of	football game	News Service
10:15 Dr. Arnulfo Arias	"Tropical Moods"	Musical Knowledge	Boston Bears vs. Colum.us. Ohio Bulls	Danny Gool's Orchestra
10:30 Jay Wesley, sports	"Time and Tempo"	Kay Kyser's College of		Russ Brown's Orchestra
10:45 News of the War	Coleridge Davis' Orch.	Musical Knowledge	football game	Mario Chandler's Orch.
11:00 News: Weather	News: Sports: Weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Sports Program
11:15 News: Swing Club	"Music You Want"	Local news: Weather	"Football Follies": quiz	Esteban Grieda's Orch.
11:30 "Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	show	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	News Service

Thursday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News: Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 Studio program	Variety Program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy	"Alice and Adrian"	News Reporter	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 News of Europe	News Roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Musical Timetable"
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Time-
8:30 "Lover's Lane"	News; "Morning Toast"	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	table"
8:45 WEEI Food Fair	Shopping With Cosette	"Musical Roundup"	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	"Musical Timetable"
9:00 "A Heap o' Livin'"	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 News Service	"The Breakfast Club"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Tropical Tunes"	Gretchen McMullen	"Alice Blair": sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 Bachelor's Children	"The Breakfast Club"	"Musical Roundup"	Government reports	Radio Review
10:00 By Kathleen Norris	Jack Dalton, songs	"This Small Town"	New England Cupboard	Farm and Home News
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Melody Strings"	Frank Luther, songs
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Story of Mary Marlin"	"Ellen Randolph": sk.	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	Church in the Wildwood	"The Guiding Light"	"25 Years Ago Today"	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"The Man I Married"	News Service	Studio Speaker
11:15 "Martha Webster"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Against the Storm"	"Singing Strings"	Studio Speaker
11:30 "Big Sister": sk.	"Wife Saver": sketch	"The Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Fashion Congress"
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum": sketch	"Highlights, Halftones"	News Service
12:00 Kate Smith, talk	News; Speakers	"Playhouse": drama	News Service	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 "Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"Musical Roundup"	Agricultural talk	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 "Life Beautiful"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	Frank Luther, songs	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Woman in White"	Cowgirl Songstress	Dramatic sketch	World Series baseball	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Right to Happiness"	"Harvey and Dell": sk.	Marjorie Mills: house-	game	"Alexander Thiede Con-
1:45 "Road of Life"	Macdonald's Notebook	hold talk	World Series baseball	ducts"; soloists
2:00 Dramatic sketch	"Novatime"; records	"Light of the World"	game	Song recital
2:15 "Joyce Jordan"	N. E. News; Weather	"Grimm's Daughter"	World Series baseball	'Music From Many Lands'
2:30 Fletcher Wiley	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady": drama	game	Gypsy music
2:45 "My Son and I"	Jan Savitt's Orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	World Series baseball	News Service
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch	game	Novachord solos
3:15 Piano soloist	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": drama	World Series baseball	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	game	"Melody Mart"
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": comedy	World Series baseball	"Console Capers"
4:00 Advance in Science	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife": sk.	Musical Interlude	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Studio speakers	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 C. Hector's Orch.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	George Duffy's Orchestra	"Consolaire"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	"Hits and Encores"	"Comic Page Club"
5:00 "The Goldbergs"	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Girl Alone": sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Siesta	"Singin' and Swingin'"	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "About Us"	Musical program	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines	"Tom Mix": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45 "The World Today"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Bob Hardy's Orchestra
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	European news	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	News Service
7:30 "Vox Pop"; inter-	Bob Crosby's Orchestra;	Soprano; violin; organ	"Concert Miniatures"	"Let's Dance"
7:45 views	vocalists	"Confidentially Yours"	Harry James' Orchestra	E. Oettinger, soprano
8:00 "Ask - It - Basket";	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	"Good News"; variety	W. Williams, comment	"Fireside Time"
8:15 questions; answers	Heidt's Orchestra	program	"Moonlight Sonata"	Western Troubadours
8:30 "Strange As It	"Canadian Holiday";	"The Aldrich Family,"	"In Chicago Tonight";	Sports Program
8:45 Seems"; news	dramatized travelogue	starring Ezra Stone	variety program	"The Quintones"
9:00 Major Bowes' amateur hour	Republican State Comm. Independent Voters	Music Hall: Bob Burns; Mary Boland; Bartlett and Robertson, piano teams; orchestra	Gabriel Heatter Arthur Mann, comment; Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15	News; "Aloha Land"			
9:30 Major Bowes' ama-	Concert Music		Sports Writers' Quiz	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45 teur hour				
10:00 Glenn Miller's Orch.	Ralph Budd: "Defense"	Rudy Vallee Variety pro-	Raymond Gram Swing	News Service
10:15 Talk; Music	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	gram	News Service	Vido Musso's Orchestra
10:30	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	"Littlejohn's Playhouse,"	Dick Fheaton's Orchestra	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
10:45	Charlie Davis' Orch.	dramatic sketch	Jan Gould's Orch.	The Streamliners
11:00 We [illegible] news	Music; We ther	[illegible]	Levant's Orchestra	Sports Program
11:15 "Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Local news; Weather	[illegible] Orch.	"The Blue Beetle"
11:30 "Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Clyde Lucas' Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	"Music You Want"	Emil Coleman's Orch.	Duke Daley's Orchestra	News Service

*TODAY'S *Furniture Styles*

BRING DRAMATIC BEAUTY TO YOUR ROOMS

MODERN

Now out of its adolescent stage, the Modern style is definitely grown-up. Clean cut in line, simple in color, it looks smart in today's homes.

Great steps forward have been taken to help the woman of today decorate her home. With new manufacturing facilities and fresh design inspiration, furniture makers are producing a surprising variety of well styled furniture at prices to meet all incomes. Make it a point to visit local retailers and learn how you can furnish your rooms with new [illegible] and beauty.

SEE *Today's Furniture Styles at Stores Advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.*

*STYLES
Most Popular Today

18th Century English
Modern
French Court and Provincial
Early Georgian and Chippendale
Early American and Colonial
Regency

TONIGHT TONIGHT TONIGHT

FRED ALLEN with KENNY BAKER

Portland Hoffa
Al Goodman's Orchestra
The Mighty Allen Art Players

TEXACO STAR THEATRE
WEEI
9-10 P. M., E. S. T.

TEXACO

THROUGH THE COURTESY OF
TEXACO DEALERS

Planning, Designing Progress Of N. H. Shown by Exhibits

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 2—New Hampshire's progress during the last 10 years in the designing of recreational facilities, community planning, and bridge building, as well as progress in manufactured products and useful arts, is being exhibited at the Carpenter Galleries, Dartmouth College, this month.

The exhibit includes sketches, plans and photographs. It has been sponsored by the State Planning and Development Commission, with the title "The Design Decade in New Hampshire" explaining its contents and purpose. The Department of Art of Dartmouth College has divided the exhibit into five sections, the first including such large scale planning as the new model Village of Hill and the new waterfront development program for The Weirs.

The second section includes dams, bridges, and other engineering and industrial architecture and designing. Other divisions cover progress in recreational facilities including ski tows, the Cannon Mountain aerial tramway, and recreational areas; an institutional architecture division which includes exhibits covering such new community buildings as town halls and schools as well as new colleges and university buildings. A division is devoted to commercial and residential architecture.

Financing Planes

New Hampshire bankers appear to be becoming air-minded. The Nashua Trust Company at Nashua has announced that it has been financing private airplane purchases along the same lines that it finances the purchase of automobiles. Officials of the bank make it clear that there are several factors that have to be taken into consideration in airplane financing that are not present in the case of automobiles; but in general the procedure is the same. Officials of the Merchants National Bank of Manchester are advertising that their bank is prepared to finance pilot flying courses in line with the national defense program. The bank decided to make funds available for flying courses when it was brought out by the Civil Aeronautics Board officials that a good many young persons who have passed the free ground school courses that it is sponsoring would have to pay the cost of flying courses if they are to become pilots. The Government provides a limited number of free flying courses to the top-ranking graduates of its ground school courses. Many of the remaining graduates are suitable material for pilots but must meet the cost of the course themselves with the cost being in excess of $300.

A movement is under way to solicit the support of private citizens and civic groups in providing assistance for these young people in getting flight courses. The Government is willing to match such assistance, course for course.

Rebuilding of Dams

The State of New Hampshire through the program of the State Water Resources Board is rebuilding a number of dams that have been destroyed or neglected under private ownership. The program involves dams that serve dual purposes, preservation of property values and recreational facilities and flood control. Some of these dams at one time or another have been used for generation of power on a small scale, and either have been abandoned or destroyed by floods with their owners feeling that to rebuild them would be a poor investment.

The Water Resources Board's chief project is located at the headwaters of the Connecticut River where a $2,500,000 dam and reservoir operates on a self-liquidating basis for flood control, and water conservation of the Connecticut. The State program is being carried out without Federal assistance and in no way is associated with the Federal flood control program in the State.

U. S. Ships Docking at Boston From Foreign Ports Increase

Withdrawal of many British vessels from regular peacetime trade routes which include calls at Boston, as a result of the war, has been proportionately greater than the compulsory cancellation of service by American vessels to "combat zones" of Europe, it is disclosed by figures available at the custom house today.

Under the Neutrality Act, President Roosevelt banned all American ships from operating to any "combat zone," which resulted in halting most established trade routes of American vessels to Europe.

Yet, the number of American ships arriving at Boston from foreign ports during the first nine months of the year, was greater than the number of British vessels arriving. It is one of the few times that port records show more American than British vessels arriving at Boston in a given period.

There were 353 American ships arriving at Boston from foreign ports during the period Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, compared with 317 British ships. Ships of two other nations, now being operated under direction of Great Britain, but whose countries are under Nazi control —Norway and the Netherlands— arrived at Boston during this period in larger numbers than the previous year.

There were 112 Norwegian vessels arriving compared with 89 for the same period last year. Ships of the Netherlands arrived here to the extent of 56, compared with 55 for the corresponding period last year.

Book Fair to Hear Authors

More than 70 of the Nation's leading authors will speak at the sessions of the Boston Herald Book Fair of New England, which will open Monday, Oct. 21, in Boston Garden and continue through six afternoon and evening sessions.

More than 150 libraries, museums, industrial corporations, foundations and groups in the six New England States are co-operating in 75 displays which will provide a panorama of New England printing, publishing and letters.

Each day during the week will be celebrated in honor of one of the New England States, starting with Massachusetts Day, when Governor Leverett Saltonstall will speak. The other "State days" are:

Connecticut Day, Oct. 22; Maine Day, Oct. 23; New Hampshire Day, Oct. 24; Rhode Island Day, Oct. 25; Vermont Day, Oct. 26.

Among the celebrities who will speak are: Kenneth Roberts, Hendrick Willem van Loon, John Erskine, Erskine Caldwell, Pearl Buck, Van Wyck Mason, Maribel Vinson, Jack Dempsey, Moe Berg, Osa Johnson, Ely Culbertson, Henry Beetle Hough, Jan Struther, Prof. Arthur N. Holcombe, William Lyon Phelps, Arthur Guiterman, Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, Sarah Wambaugh, Count Rene de Chambrun, Andre Maurois, David McCord, Dr. Claude M. Fuess, Joseph C. Lincoln, Samuel Chamberlain, Neal O'Hara, Eleanor Early, Mary Ellen Chase, Mortimer J. Adler, Dumas Malone.

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"Ideal for Evening Dining"
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Frosty nights ahead! Enjoy the comfort of blankets cleaned by our reliable methods.
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Babson Attacks Both Big Parties

DERRY, N. H., Oct. 2 (AP)—The two major political parties were under fire today from Roger W. Babson, statistician and presidential candidate of the new Prohibition Party.

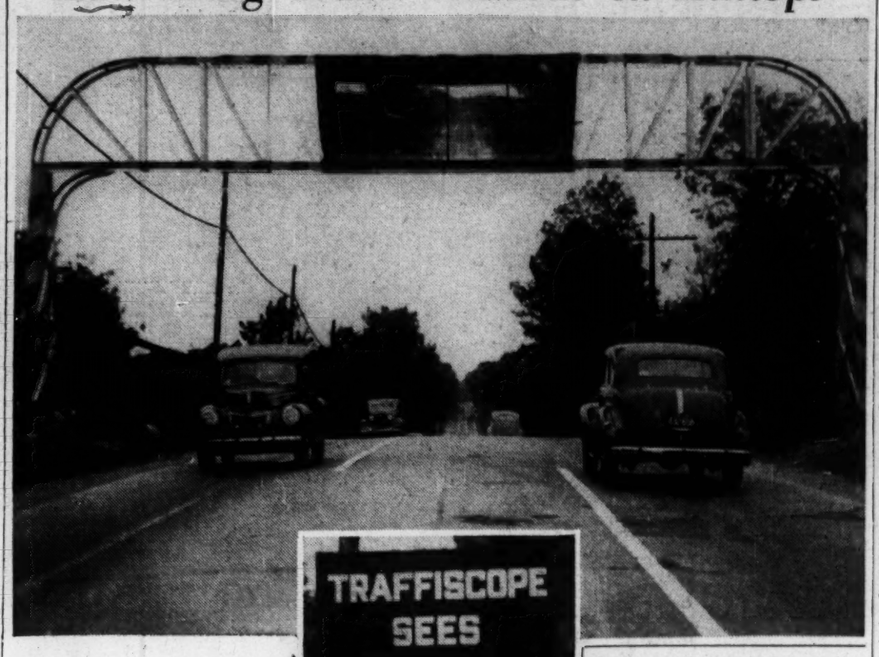
Both "are so entangled with commercial alliances that it will be very difficult for them to subordinate profits and wages to the welfare of the Nation, and the demands of labor, farmers and other blocs," he told the New Hampshire Baptist Convention Oct. 1 in a prepared address.

He said the new Prohibition Party platform called for "a return to the fundamentals—that is, integrity, industry, thrift, temperance, pioneering, and sound economics."

New Librarian Named

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 2 (AP)—Clifford K. Shipton of Shirley has been elected Librarian of the American Antiquarian Society to succeed Robert W. G. Vail, who has been named Librarian of the New York State Library at Albany. Mr. Shipton becomes librarian of an internationally famous group of antiquarians, of which President Coolidge was a member. Mr. Shipton is a graduate of Harvard and was an instructor there and at Brown University. He has been custodian of the Harvard University Archives since 1938.

Minimizing Traffic Hazards on Hilltops



By a Staff Photographer

The Traffiscope

Upper: Glass prisms in the center of the structure erected on Asylum Hill on the Newburyport Turnpike bend light beams, giving approaching drivers the optical effect of flattening out the opposite grade so that approaching vehicles may be seen far beyond the natural line of vision.

Lower: Explanatory signs on the approaches of hills equipped with Traffiscopes prepare the motorist for the unexpected experience of seeing over the hill, thus eliminating to great extent the possibility of its being confused with a mirror.

Traffiscopes Level Hills On Turnpike

"Traffiscope Sees Over Hills." This phrase explains several large signs to motorists approaching two of the Newburyport Turnpike's most treacherous hills which are now bridged by black and yellow, steel frame-like structures supporting what appear to be large mirrors.

What appear to be mirrors, however, are long rows of glass prisms which operate on the optical theory that a beam of light passing through a prism is bent. These prisms, assembled into a single lens area about 5 feet high and 13 feet long, give approaching drivers the optical effect of flattening out the opposite grade so the oncoming vehicles may be seen far beyond the natural line of vision.

Despite the presence of explanatory signs it is still difficult for motorists unfamiliar with the operation of the Traffiscope to believe that what he sees is approaching him on the other side of the hill and is not a reflection of what is behind him. This was the problem encountered in several other States where signs were not erected explaining the Traffiscope.

The two Traffiscopes on the turnpike, the first in Massachusetts, are mainly for experimental purposes, State Department of Public Works officials explained, and are not intended to give the motorists any additional road privileges. In other words, they said, the law remains the same and motorists must remain in single line when traveling over Asylum Hill in Danvers and Line Brook Road Hill in Ipswich where the new devices have been recently installed.

Park Department Taking in Plants; Setting Out Trees

The job of removing more than 100,000 plants from Boston's Public Garden was begun this week by Park Commissioner William P. Long in anticipation of the coming winter.

The swans in the Garden will probably be left there until after the holiday of Oct. 12, he added, unless the weather develops a sustained cold snap, not now in prospect.

The Park Department is also engaged in planting 5,000 trees with Work Projects Administration assistance as the fall planting program. Most of the new trees are replacements throughout the park system, many of them necessitated by vandalism and carelessness such as backing automobiles into young trees.

The new trees consist of several varieties of linden, maples, poplars, and oaks.

In connection with vandalism Park Commissioner Long said that on the night of the "40 & 8" parade in connection with the American Legion convention, $5,000 of damage was done to the cemetery fence, shrubs and trees in the Old Central Burying Ground on Boston Common. He did not attribute this to Legionnaires but to rowdies in the vast crowd watching the parade.

Commissioner Long today reiterated his perennial plea that the public remember that the park system represents a great public expenditure and the attention of an extensive organization, and urged all persons to be careful to avoid deliberate or thoughtless damage to public property.

Troops at Falmouth To Get Church Truck

When the 26th Division of the Massachusetts National Guard proceeds to Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Mass., after its induction into the Federal service, its division Chaplain will be provided with a 1½-ton delivery truck and a mobile public address system mounted on a trailer. This public address system will be used for recreation and religious purposes. It will be suitable for an outdoor gathering of about 2,000 persons.

Tufts' President Sees Period Of New Patriotism

Speaking on "Neo-Patriotism" at the first of four convocations for juniors and seniors at Tufts College, Leonard Carmichael, President, today declared America must prepare to view itself in certain respects as a self-contained entity.

Tracing the development of impulses of patriotism in various crises in the country's history, Dr. Carmichael said: "I believe this dreadful period in which we are living will be known as a period of the re-birth of American patriotism."

This "new patriotism," he said, "will have symbols to arouse the imagination and loyalty of America and especially of American youth."

President Carmichael said he had never felt that the normal undergraduates in American colleges were disloyal to the idea of patriotism.

First Lieutenants In Army Promoted

All First Lieutenants in the regular army numbering 1,672 have been promoted to temporary grade of Captain with rank from Sept. 9, according to a radiogram received today from the War Department by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, Commanding First Corp Area, Boston Army Base.

It was also announced that 1,792 Second Lieutenants were given temporary promotions to the grade of First Lieutenant with rank from Sept. 9.

Shawmut Bank to Handle 'Travel on Credit' Plan

The National Shawmut Bank of Boston has announced its intention to handle the "Travel on Credit" plan. This plan is now in operation at railway stations and travel agencies throughout the country. It is sponsored by the Travelers Credit Corporation to enable persons without ready cash to take trips and tours on American railroad lines. The Shawmut Bank has been designated as the official institution in the Boston area.

G. E. Workers Plan Trip To N. Y. World's Fair

About 700 men and women employees of the Lynn plant of the General Electric Company are to sail from India Wharf at 5:30 p. m., Friday, for New York, aboard the steamer New York of the Eastern Steamship Lines, for a visit to the New York World's Fair, and a reunion of more than 50,000 General Electric workers from all parts of the country.

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'Tech' Shows Slight Gain For This Year

Official registration figures just released by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology show a total enrollment of 3,095 students, an increase of 45 over last year.

Of this number, 610 are in the Freshman Class, and 1,748 represent all other undergraduates: Sophomore, Junior, and Senior classes. In the Graduate School will be 737 students, of which 65 are enrolled in the special graduate course in meteorology undertaken by the Institute in co-operation with the United States Army Air Corps.

It has, as yet, not been determined how the present conflict has affected attendance of students from outside the United States, for the Institute usually has one of the largest and most representative foreign groups of any college in the country. Effect of the British blockade of continental Europe and the difficulties with exchange rates, may, according to the Dean's Office, only boost attendance from South America, Canada, and even this country by those men who otherwise might have gone to Europe for further study.

In addition to the course in meteorology, which has been opened to qualified college graduates who majored in physics, mechanical or chemical engineering, Technology is also preparing to continue its program of training for civilian pilots under the Civil Aeronautics Authority. A quota of 50 students will begin ground school training within a few weeks including instruction in civil air regulations, navigation and meteorology, while flight training will be provided at nearby airports.

Navy Planes To Be Using Quonset Soon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

QUONSET, R. I., Oct. 2—Called into service by international developments, hundreds of workers that have been added far in advance of schedule, are rushing work at the $25,000,000 Northeastern naval air base here.

The building program calls for the construction of "a second Pensacola" for what military authorities regard as the largest naval base nearest a possible invasion point from Europe.

This correspondent was informed that Navy planes on neutrality patrol will be flying out of the base this month.

In order to make this possible, work is being rushed day and night in all types of weather by the army of workmen in the area where only a few cottages remain to show that the site was once a popular summer colony.

According to skilled workers who have come from all parts of the United States to step up the schedule, the Quonset job is "the biggest of them all" from a construction point of view, and the work is going three times as fast as under normal conditions.

The hangar which will house the neutrality patrol is nearing completion. Several hundred yards away the steel workers have hoisted an American flag at the top of a beam to indicate that they have reached the highest point of construction of another hangar.

Bid dredges have poured about 2,000,000 yards of material, brought from the bottom of Narragansett Bay, to create additional land on the waterfront.

The quantity of supplies arriving has been so great that North Kingston officials have asked the Navy officers to restrict their trucks to certain highways. There will be no stoppage this winter, it is said.

N. E. Aliens Report; 243,432 to Date

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—Nearly a quarter of a million aliens —243,432—have been registered thus far in New England, according to a report of the Justice Department on the progress of alien registration.

Of this total, 163,923 were in communities having populations of 10,000 or more.

To date 18,000 have registered in Maine, 12,461 in New Hampshire, 5,292 in Vermont, 133,391 in Massachusetts, 19,271 in Rhode Island and 54,837 in Connecticut.

The number of aliens in Massachusetts reported by the department included:

Greater Boston, 61,933 (includes registrations reported from Boston, Brookline, Cambridge, Chelsea, Malden, Medford, Newton, Quincy, Revere, Somerville, Waltham and Watertown); Worcester, 5,866; Springfield, 3,694; Fall River, 6,768; Lynn, 3,339; Lowell, 4,162.

Willkie Tells Vermont G.O.P. To Arm Against Dictatorship

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 2 (AP)—Vermont Republicans had a message today from Wendell L. Willkie declaring that "we march in the Battle of America in order to build a nation so strong economically and so sound philosophically that no would-be dictator would dare strike from within or without our borders."

"It is your support and endeavor," the message said, "that will keep alive those rights of individual initiative and freedom guaranteed by our Constitution and traditions. What we the people do at the ballot box Nov. 5 may well determine the path of life our country is to follow."

The telegram, which the Republican presidential nominee sent from Flint, Mich., was read at the G. O. P. State Convention yesterday.

The convention pledged full support to Mr. Willkie and Charles L. McNary, the Republican Vice-Presidential candidate, and indorsed the administration of Gov. George D. Aiken, who is the G. O. P. nominee for the United States Senate.

Unity of the people and expansion of agricultural and industrial production was asked by the delegates in the interest of national defense. The platform opposed a third term for President Roosevelt as "constituting a major step toward overthrow of our American system of government."

Declaring that the American people had been lulled into such a comatose state that a "threat of dictatorship fails to raise a mental ripple," Representative Charles A. Plumley (R) of Vermont, said today that a third term meant the end of free government.

In an address at the State Republican Convention, Mr. Plumley asserted he was more disturbed by the indifference of the people than by anything else.

"If they would stop to think," he continued, "they would know that a virtual dictatorship already has been established. Franklin D. Roosevelt dictates the policies of the Secretary of State. He dictates to Mr. Morgenthau (Secretary of the Treasury). He dictates to the Attorney General.

Objectors Urged to Register

Appealing to conscientious objectors not to refuse to register for selective military service on Oct. 16, Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam of the Boston area of the Methodist church, warned today that such action woud jeopardize the "rights the church has won."

"Some conscientious objectors," the Bishop said in an article published in Zion's Herald, independent Methodist weekly, "almost arrogant in their assumption of being the only true Christians, are planning to call for mass refusal to register. Some plan mass meetings of protest and boycott.

"These should bear in mind that the church has already secured legal status for objectors. They should understand that such resistance is likely to jeopardize the very rights the church has won."

Declaring that he himself was not a conscientious objector Bishop Oxman explained his stand as follows:

'If I were a German and know what I as an American know about Nazi philosophy and conquest, I would refuse to bear arms. I would expect to take the consequences, which in a land that admits no conscientious objection to war would summarily follow. If I were an Englishman and knew what I as an American know about the invasion of Britain I would bear arms. I cannot avoid the conclusion that there is a moral difference between the action of a British pilot destroying a German bomber and the action of a German bomber destroying a British city."

The Boston Bishop, however, said he was in full accord with the 1940 Methodist General Conference's position that the church, "although making no attempt to bind the consciences of its individual members, will not officially endorse, support, or participate in war."

The church, he said, must be ready to "receive the Christian who, in conscience bears arms to resist contemporary invasion, and ready likewise to receive the man who for conscience's sake has suffered social ostracism and prison."

Recount Ties Two Candidates

An unusual situation developed at City Hall today when a recount of the ballots cast for the Democratic nomination for State Representative in Ward 18 (Hyde Park) disclosed that two candidates had tied.

The recount, showed that Frank J. Morrison and John T. Padden each had 2,610 votes. The ward committee is required by law to determine which candidate shall have his name on the ballot.

The ward's only other nomination went to Michael P. Feeney, who received 4,317 votes.

Recounts are expected to be completed today, election officials said.

Netherlands Crew Tells About Nazis

German merchant ships, seized while in Netherlands East Indies, at the outbreak of war, are now being used to carry war supplies from the Malay Archipelago to England, according to members of the crew of the Dutch freighter Bantam, which arrived from the N. E. I. and tied up at the Army Base, South Boston, today.

Nothing of special note was observed in the passage across the Pacific. Dutch ships, the sailors said, are now operating on the practice of speeding away from any vessel which appears on the horizon.

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American Regency

AMERICAN REGENCY is a classic expression of the home furnishing decorative scheme which flowered in the decades between 1800 and 1830. Characteristic of the period is the classic grace of love seats, chairs, tables. Motifs were simple round or half-round columns, often seen in pilasters on secretaries, breakfronts, chests; carved pedestals on tables; lyres, rosettes or medallions on chairs; lion's heads, laurel wreaths for hardware. Claw feet and rope moulding were typical decorations. Rosewood, mahogany and lacquer, with brass and gilt ornament and grilles were used. Plumes, feathers, plume and bows, lotus or water lilies, camellias, swags and drapes were important motifs. What we have prepared for you here is a REGENCY CO-ORDINATION which match-mates not only furniture and accessories, but coordinates colors as well and is based on 6 good basic colors: Jefferson Red, Adams Green, Monroe Blue, Franklin Bisque, Madison Rose, Jackson Yellow.

White's American Regency House is on the Fourth Floor

B. U. Gridiron Leader Also Class President—Pro Football Tonight—World Series

Terrier Football Captain Honor Student in College

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If any one had told Jim McDonald six or seven years ago that one day he would be president of his class at Boston University, captain of the football team, and one of the most highly regarded students, he would have laughed out of sheer amazement.

Yet that laugh would have been premature, for Jim today is all those things and more.

To get the true perspective of McDonald's story, it is necessary to travel backwards to the summer of 1937 when the Revere youngster was marking time in jobs that were enabling him to get by, but which held no future—such jobs as working at the ball parks as a counterman or cashier or doing odd jobs at the Boston Garden and Arena.

Those jobs might have been all right had Jim been earning summer vacation money, but he found himself doing them for the fourth straight year after he had left St. Anselm's Prep.

The person to whom McDonald gives credit for his awakening is Win Carlson, who has charge of the press gate at the baseball parks and who used to be in turn a major league pitcher, a B. U. basketball coach, and an equipment manager at the university.

"Win asked me one day why I didn't go to college," Jim said yesterday just before practice at Nickerson Field. "I got to thinking of how I was working some 15 hours a day and still not getting any place, and decided Win was right."

The decision was easy to make, but hard to carry out. Jim's money was needed at home, but when his mother, Mrs. Mary McDonald, heard of her son's plans, she was more than willing to make the necessary sacrifices.

Hard Task

Once Jim had enrolled at Boston University, he found his task even harder than he had thought. Picking up studies after a four-year layoff is no easy chore, but he picked them up with a vengeance. To make a long story short, he picked them up so well that in this, his final year, he has been appointed one of two Senior Prefects at the university, and those august personages are not even required to take final examinations, but act as proctors for them.

A university education has done more than make a student out of McDonald, however. It has given him the poise, self-confidence, and assurance he will need when he enters the business world next June. And that in itself is another story.

When Jim first entered B. U., he took the vocational tests, required of all freshmen, which show a student's aptitude for certain work, his intelligence quota, and his general virtues and failings. Because he was shy and self-conscious, he did not do very well.

Determined to overcome his handicaps, he worked hard, laying particular stress on extra-curricular activities. Has he succeeded? Well, he has been president of the sophomore and junior classes, and at the present time is unopposed for election as president of the senior class. He was a member of Scarlet Key, a sophomore all-university activities honorary society, and of Skull and Lock, the junior and senior corresponding societies. He is a Senior Prefect, was General Chairman of Sophomore and Junior Weeks, and is captain of the football team.

Jim would probably like to take those tests again.

Glad of Lapse

In more than one way McDonald is glad he stayed out of school four years. "It made me realize what college is for," he said. "If I had entered right after I left St. Anselm's, it would have taken me possibly until my junior year to understand what I was trying to do, and I wouldn't have taken enough extra-curricular activities. As it is, I think I am getting the most out of college."

Jim is majoring in economics and plans to be a C. P. A. when he is graduated. He feels confident of getting a job for the College of Business Administration has been remarkably successful in placing its graduates.

* * *

Coach Pat Hanley yesterday sent his varsity squad through a lengthy scrimmage against the freshmen, who had donned blue jerseys and were demonstrating Upsala plays. The session was marked by an injury to little Gus Sullivan, who may be out the rest of the season.

* * *

Hanley is trying to get two sets of backs with equal power. Yesterday he worked Walter Williams, Johnny Connearney, Gus Sullivan, and either Frankie Provinzano or Charlie Thomas as one set, and Ralph Salvati, George Pantano, Al Clark, and Jim Cassidy as the other set.

* * *

In the game against Norwich, two firsts were recorded by B. U. players. Ralph Salvati punted a ball in a college game for the first time and got off a rather good boot. Jimmy Cassidy hurled his first pass and it hit the bull's eye, scoring a touchdown.

Brown Meets R. I. State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 2—Having emerged from the Wesleyan game unscratched, the Brown football squad is busily preparing this week for the second test of the season against Rhode Island State at Providence, Saturday.

The unexpected display of power in the 41-0 Brown triumph over Wesleyan was extremely gratifying to Head Coach Tuss McLaughry and his aides, but the Brown strategy board is not taking the Rhode Island Rams lightly, expecting stiff opposition from the Keaney-coached team. The Rams have been fairly impressive in past encounters, defeating Northeastern convincingly, but losing a 7-0 decision to Maine last Saturday.

The game will bring together the strongest arrays of running backs either team has had in many years. The Ram attack will be led by ace-veteran "Duke" Abbruzzi and Sophomore Bud Coats. Abbruzzi has been the spark of the State offense in Rhode Island-Brown games for the past two years and, in addition to being a fine running back, is a capable passer and strong line-backer. This season Coats has been effectively combining with Abbruzzi in the running attack, and the pair give the State a dangerous overland offense.

Still another Ram deserving of superlatives is Co-Captain Warner Keaney, son of Coach Frank Keaney, and possessor of one of the most educated toes in college football. Keaney Junior is equally adept in getting off 50 or 60-yard punts and splitting uprights with place-kicks any time the Rams work the ball into enemy territory.

Brown will toss the full power of its attack against the Rams, with such hard-running backs as Co-Captains Lou Duesing and Bones Stepczyk, Hall Detwiler, Ernie Savignano, and Dick High bearing major ball-carrying assignments.

The game will be the 29th of the 31-year-old series, in which Brown has dropped only one contest, a 13-7 loss in 1935.

Motorboat Shorts

New numbers were issued to 6,413 motor boats on Federal waters during the month of July, according to Department of Commerce reports. This brought the total numbered motor boats in the country to 304,635. In addition, 22 new yachts were documented during July. The gross tonnage of the 22 boats totaled 691 tons.

* * *

Chester A. Bentley of the Larchmont (N. Y.) Yacht Club and Chairman of the American Power Boat Association's "Southward Ho" pleasure cruise along the Intercoastal Waterway this month, announces that thus far he has six boats signed in addition to his flagship, Marchet III. Those who will start from New York on Oct. 14 are: Wendell P. Milligan, Rowayton, Conn., Rascal II; H. A. Rosch, Scotia, N. Y., Dorothy; J. L. Peters, Detroit, Mich., Debutante; Mrs. Lucille Bonner, Plandome, N. Y., Ebee II, and Noel P. Hemming, Brooklyn, N. Y. Joseph Schmitz of Philadelphia will join the fleet at Annapolis, Md., with his Lily May II.

Three Reasons for Detroit Success

Wide World

These three ball players helped the Tigers win the American League pennant and will be striving toward World Series honors. Left to right: Dick Bartell has been the sparkplug of the infield; Barney McCosky, centerfielder, was the rookie star of the club; and Birdie Tebbetts has been the reliable catcher throughout the season.

Olympic Six To Play In New League

The Boston Olympics, crack amateur sextet, will do its skating in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League this winter.

For the previous three seasons the Pics have been members of the Quebec Provincial League, but added war cost forced the disbanding of the loop this year for the duration of the conflict.

Boston fans will not want for action-filled hockey this winter, however. The Eastern circuit boasts the finest amateur teams in this or any other country. The New York Rovers, the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, the Baltimore Orioles, the Washington Eagles, the Jersey City Skeeters, and the Olympics will make up the new loop. Only Eastern League club to appear in Boston during the past five years is the Atlantic City Sea Gulls, who played a 2-2 deadlock with the Pics at the Garden last winter.

Although the Eastern League is strictly an American outfit, the players on every team but the Hub entry are Canadians. Nearly every club in the League is a farm team of some N. H. L. organization. The Olympics are definitely stepping up a notch as they tackle the fast Eastern clubs.

Ted Frazier, Ty Anderson, Bob Jeremiah, and Bill Splaine, all Olympic veterans, have seen service in the Eastern League and express the opinion that the League is much faster than the Provincial circuit.

The Boston team made an impressive showing as members of the Provincial League. Their first season saw them capture second place in the regular season race and they were protested out of the play-offs after assuming a 3-1 lead over the Valleyfield Braves. Their second season found the Pics in the Provincial cellar, but last season they sprang back into the runner-up spot. They managed to eliminate the Verdun Bulldogs in the play-offs, but lost to the Lachine Rapides in the semi-finals.

Tom Harmon Will Feature Invasion of Michigan Team

The Harvard-Michigan game, long heralded as one of the feature attractions of the New England season, will be played at the Stadium on Columbus Day, Saturday, Oct. 12, at 2:30 p. m.

This will be the seventh Harvard-Michigan game. The scores of the other Harvard-Michigan games are: 1881—Harvard 1 touchdown, Michigan 0; 1883—Harvard 3, Michigan 0; 1895—Harvard 4, Michigan 0; 1914—Harvard 7, Michigan 0; 1929—Michigan 14, Harvard 12; 1930—Michigan 6, Harvard 3.

The 1929 game was played before 87,000 at Ann Arbor with Barry Wood, Harvard's last All-America, dominating the play. Harvard scored first in the opening period when Eliot Putnam picked up a fumbled lateral from Wood and ran 67 yards. At the half Michigan had scored two touchdowns. Harvard marched 88 yards with the help of many Wood passes for its second touchdown. With minutes left, Harvard again launched an air drive which carried it to Michigan's 23 before time was called.

52,000 Saw '30 Game

The 1930 game, played at the Stadium before 52,000 people, was closely contested. Harvard scored first in the fourth quarter on Barry Wood's field goal but Michigan came back to score on a pass from Harry Newman to Roy Hudson.

Michigan brings to the Stadium one of the great football teams of the country lead by All-America Tom Harmon. Harmon seems destined to rate a niche in football's Hall of Fame along with Red Grange, Jay Berwanger, Jack Buckler, and others.

Harmon attended Horace Mann High School in Gary, Indiana, where he won 14 letters, four in football, basketball, and track, and two in baseball. He was selected on the All-America high school football team. He shone on his freshman team at Michigan and received All-America and All-Conference mention as a sophomore. Last year, as a junior, he was named to the All-America team by unanimous acclaim.

1939 Performance

Last season in eight games Harmon carried the ball 130 times for a net gain of 884 yards and an average gain of 6.8 yards each time he carried the ball. He completed 37 of 94 passes for a percentage of .394 and his passes gained 583 yards. This is an average of 15.8 yards for a completed pass. He caught four passes for a gain of 110 yards or an average of 27.5 yards per pass. He intercepted three passes, and returned them 98 yards, or an average of 32.7 for each interception. He punted twice for a total distance of 110 yards or an average of 55 yards per punt. He scored 11 touchdowns, made good on 15 of 22 conversion attempts, and kicked one field goal for a total of 84 points. Harmon's biggest day was against Iowa when he scored all of Michigan's 27 points. One touchdown was made by an 85-yard runback on an intercepted pass. His most famous touchdown run in 1939 was for 63 yards against the University of Pennsylvania.

Harmon started the 1940 campaign in brilliant style as he scored four touchdowns against California in the Wolverine's 41-0 victory last Saturday. He scored on runs of 94, 72, 86, and 8 yards, passed for another score, and kicked four points in celebration of his twenty-first anniversary.

Radio Announcer

Harmon collects swing records and has an enormous gallery of action football pictures. He spent the summer as a life guard on a Gary beach where he developed his kicking game. He hopes to embark on a career as a radio sports announcer when he is graduated.

Much of Harmon's success has been due to the blocking of Forest Evashevski, known as the "One Man Gang." Evey, who is captain of the Michigan team, was often mentioned on the All-America and All-Conference teams last year. He is a tireless blocker and a great backer-up of the line. He was incapacitated at the time that Michigan lost to Illinois and Minnesota last year.

Evashevski and Harmon make a great team. Evey caught 14 passes, most of them thrown from Harmon, for a total gain of 134 yards last year, an average of 9.6 yards per pass. He scored four touchdowns on bullet passes from Harmon and made one conversion for a total of 25 points. He intercepted two passes and returned them 14 yards. He calls the signals, is the most consistent defensive player on the team, and is considered the smartest of all Michigan's great quarterbacks. He spends the summer running a day camp for boys.

Marblehead Boy

A third star on the Michigan team is Robert Ingalls of Marblehead, Massachusetts, who went to Kiski Prep. Ingalls played blocking back against Minnesota when Evey was hurt and is expected to be a 60-minute center this year. He is a Political Science major and is very popular with his teammates at Michigan.

* * *

Michigan is coached by Fritiz Crisler, former Princeton coach. Crisler's style of play will not be new to Dick Harlow and the Harvard team because Harlow-coached Harvard teams played Crisler-coached Princeton teams in 1935, 1936, and 1937.

* * *

Michigan's great 140-piece band will come to the Stadium for the game. The band will go to New York and come over with 600 New York alumni on a chartered boat arriving the morning of the game.

Violets vs. Maroon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EASTON, Pa.—Dr. Mal Stevens, head coach of the New York University football team, and Hook Mylin, mentor of the Lafayette College grid squad, will resume their battle of wits, started in 1937, when the Violets and the Maroon meet in their eighth contest of a series that started in 1903, on Ohio Field, New York, Saturday.

Although the Violets hold the edge in the series, having won four and lost three, Mylin is ahead of Dr. Stevens, as two of the three teams he sent against the New Yorkers won, although the Violets were favorites both times.

In 1937, Mylin's first year at Lafayette, his eleven downed the Violets in the Yankee Stadium, and repeated this performance in Easton in 1938. Last year Dr. Stevens was victorious in the game played at Ohio Field.

For Lafayette, the engagement with the Violets will be the first severe test of the season, with the Maroon again the underdog. The loss of ten lettermen from last year's squad is being felt by Mylin, who is having some trouble finding replacements.

What Have They Missed?

By a Staff Photographer

The two men pictured above may be recognized as the leaders of Boston University football, but that is only one of their accomplishments. Head Coach Pat Hanley, left, holds a commission in the Marine Corps, reserve, and teaches at the university besides heading the football corps, while Jim McDonald, right, has taken his share of honors during his university career. He is captain of the grid team, has been president of the sophomore and junior classes, stands an excellent chance of heading the senior class, is a Senior Prefect, and so on almost ad infinitum.

Boston Bears In Debut At Fenway Park

Line-Up Tonight

Boston Bears		Columbus
Ranspot, le		re, Davis
Obeck, lt		rt, Bell
Shipla, lg		rg, Zimmerman
Ratica, c		c, Bogden
Marino, rg		lg, Karcher
Linden, rt		lt, Pollack
Mason, re		le, Myers
Donnell, q		q, Alphonse
Kohler, lh		rh, Peterson
Wheeler, rh		lh, Williams
Yablonski, fb		fb, Roupke

Start of game 8:30 p. m. Place—Fenway Park. Officials—Referee, Tom Dowd, Head Lineman, G. C. Carens, Field Judge, J. W. Mooney, Umpire, Paul Crehan.

Another venture into the professional football field will be made at Fenway Park tonight, when the newly formed Boston Bears, coached by Eddie Casey, meet the Columbus Bullies in an American Football League game. The local eleven is backed by Sheldon Fairbanks, a Boston man.

The long-range punting of Ernie Wheeler and Frank Patrick, two good kickers from the National League in 1939, give the Bears a decided edge in the kicking department for their league debut against Columbus.

Starting Backfield

Wheeler, who averaged 46 yards in the National League last year, will start against the Bulls along with Jerry Donnell, Morrie Kohler, and Joe Yablonski. Wheeler quick-kicked 70 yards against the Bridgeport Redskins on Sunday in one of the features of the game.

Punting in the second team backfield is Frank Patrick, a recent arrival in the Bears camp. Patrick was fullback on the University of Pittsburgh eleven which defeated the University of Washington 21-0 in the 1937 Rose Bowl game. Patrick's teammates in the second backfield are Thell Fisher, the speedy Drake University star; Bob Holstrom of Detroit Tech; and Andy Karpus, University of Detroit.

Plenty of Weight

There is plenty of weight and experience in the Bears' line. Keith Ranspot and Joel Mason, two rangy ends with plenty of professional experience, both weigh 200. Luke Linden of the University of Kentucky and Vic Obeck of Springfield College, two youngsters playing pro football for the season, will start at tackle.

The center, Joe Ratican, formerly of the Brooklyn Dodgers, will be flanked by two more college stars, Sterling Shipla of St. Norbert (Green Bay, Wisc.) and Vic Marino of Ohio State. The Bears' line will average almost 210, the backfield about 190.

The Bulls, league champions in 1939 with nine victories in 11 starts, bring a star-studded club to Boston. On Sunday the Bulls whipped the St. Louis Gunners 51-0 in an exhibition game.

Among the Bulls' leading backs are Nelson "Banty" Peterson, a veteran of four years of professional football with Washington, Cleveland, St. Louis, and the Bulls; Jumping Joe Williams of Ohio State; and Jules Alphonse, co-captain of Minnesota in 1936.

Line Standouts

Standouts in the line include Joe Zimmerman, guard on the 1937 Jewish All-America team; Kay Bell, 230-pound tackle from Washington State Univeristy; Jim Karcher, former Washington Redskins guard; and Bob Davis, University of Kentucky speedster, who plays either halfback or end.

The players are to be introduced under a spotlight before the game. In addition, there will be a fireworks display before the game. Between the halves, the Marlboro American Legion Drum and Bugle Corps, National Champions, will perform.

Two-Mile Team Races Scheduled For Iowa Runners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY—A team of distance runners for two-mile team races will be developed at the University of Iowa this fall, Coach George Bresnahan announced here.

He said that two meets have been arranged for the team. Indiana will be met at Bloomington Oct. 19 and Minnesota at Minneapolis Oct. 26. Both races will be at homecoming celebrations.

First such team developed at the university, the sport replaces the old style of cross-country when the athletes ran from three to five miles on a turf course. The two-mile team members will compete on the cinder track, with the scoring similar to that of cross-country.

Workouts soon will start, the coach said. Only returning letter man among the track distance runners of last season is Carl Schnoor of Perry.

Clancy Replaces Stewart

TORONTO, Oct. 2 (CP) — The managing committee of the National Hockey League, which comprises Lester Patrick of New York Rangers, Bill Tobin of Chicago Black Hawks and Conny Smythe, Toronto Maple Leafs, approved appointment of the refereeing staff of the N. H. L. this year. Bill Stewart of Boston was replaced by Frank (King) Clancy, Ottawa.

Other arbiters are Norman Lamport of Toronto; Mickey Ion, Buffalo, and Rabbit McVeigh, Detroit. McVeigh is spare man.

Clancy, who worked last year as "spare" with Ion, Stewart and Lamport as regulars, was moved up when Stewart turned down the post because the board would not meet his salary demands.

Detroit Blasts Derringer Off Mound in the Second

CROSLEY FIELD, Oct. 2 (AP)—Detroit's American League champions blasted Paul Derringer, Cincinnati's star hurler, off the mound with a five-hit, five-run barrage in the second inning today to take a long lead in the first game of the 1940 World Series.

First Inning Tigers

Bartell worked the count to two and two and then went down swinging. McCosky lifted a high fly to Ripple in short left. Gehringer looked at three of Derringer's curves, lifted a foul into the left-field stands and then grounded out, Derringer to F. McCormick.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

First Inning Reds

Werber slapped the first pitch directly at Higgins and was thrown out. After taking a count of two strikes, M. McCormick sent a liner just over York's head that was good for two bases when the ball rolled up against the railing along the right field foul line.

Goodman hit a change of pace ball to Higgins and was thrown out, McCormick holding second.

F. McCormick took one strike and then drove the ball on a direct line to center field and McCosky made a spectacular catch by jumping into the air with his back almost against the wall.

No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Second Inning Tigers

Greenberg smashed the first pitch into the left-field corner but was held to one base by Ripple's magnificent throw to Myers.

York singled into short right center and Greenberg started for third but was forced to slide back to second base by Goodman's return throw.

Campbell laid a sacrifice bunt down the third-base line but was safe at first when Werber's throw pulled McCormick off the bag and the bases were filled.

Higgins singled into center scoring Greenberg and York, and sending Campbell to second. Sullivan walked again filling the bases. Newsom sent a bounder to F. McCormick who threw to Wilson forcing Campbell and leaving the bases filled.

Bartell lined a single past Derringer's head and into center field scoring Higgins and Sullivan and putting Newsom on second.

McCosky singled to deep left scoring Newsom and putting Bartell on second. Moore relieved Derringer as the crowd gave a complimentary cheer. Moore trapped Bartell off second but Myers dropped the ball for an error as Bartell slid back into the bag and was safe. Gehringer popped to Werber. Greenberg worked the count to two and two and then grounded out, Werber to F. McCormick.

Five runs, five hits, two errors, two left.

Second Inning Reds

Ripple waited out a three-and-two count and then grounded to Gehringer. Wilson lifted a high fly to Greenberg in short left. Joost lined a single to right. Myers grounded to Gehringer who threw to Bartell, forcing Joost at second.

No runs, one hit, no errors, one left.

Third Inning Tigers

York struck out on five pitches, the last one a fast ball through the middle. Campbell shot a vicious single into center field. Higgins struck out and Campbell was doubled trying to steal second, Wilson to Joost.

No runs, one hit, no errors, none left.

Third Inning Reds

Moore was loudly applauded as he came to the plate, but grounded out, York to Newsom, who covered first.

Werber flied to Campbell in right center.

M. McCormick fouled off the first two pitches, and struck out, but had to be thrown out, Sullivan to York.

No runs, no hits, no errors, none left.

Gridiron Briefs

Coach Dick Harlow has his Harvard grid squad practically complete for the first game with Amherst at the Stadium Saturday. Yesterday he promoted seven men, bringing the total on the varsity squad to 30, with only about a half-dozen more to be added.

The boys who were graduated to the crimson-jerseyed throng included George Haydock and John Morgan, ends; Tom O'Laughlin, tackle; Jim Aldrick, guard; Art Lyman, center, and Dave Goldthwaite and Rodman Townsend, blocking backs.

The gridirons at Soldiers Field yesterday were the scenes of intense activity, as all teams on the field went through scrimmage sessions. Harlow had his A team facing the C group, the freshmen meeting the B eleven, and the jayvees scrimmaging the freshman subs.

* * *

Coach Jimmy Dunn of Northeastern rose from his slough of despondency long enough today to praise Jim Reilly of Brighton as the best Husky end in four years. Reilly, a sophomore, fought his way up from the third freshman team last fall, and his play in the two varsity games this season has been little short of sensational. He plays a smart end game, says Dunn, uses his hands well on defensive play, and is a good pass receiver.

* * *

On Friday evening Oct. 11, the evening before the Harvard-Michigan game at the Satdium, the Harvard Varsity Club will hold its annual dinner at the Clubhouse in Cambridge. Speakers include "Fritz" Crisler, head coach at Michigan, "Hurry-Up" Yost, Michigan's Athletic Director, and Bill Cunningham, local columnist. Richard C. Floyd will preside, and Judge Leo H. Leary will be toastmaster.

* * *

Upsala College held its last scrimmage yesterday afternoon in preparation for its meeting with Boston University here Saturday. The Vikings stressed pass defense all afternoon, with Frank Schaub, Ike Chavies, John Pandolfe, Jack Becker, Tom Stanley, Bob Spearing, and Franny Tivernan the backs receiving special instruction. According to Coach Paul Woerner, his team's running attack is improving daily, with reverses and spinners working exceptionally well against the freshmen.

* * *

Coach Joe Sheeketski, of Holy Cross, in his latest move to solve his fullback problem, has switched Joe Osmanski to that post. Joe, younger brother of the Crusaders' star of previous years, formerly played right half. Kevin Mulcahy, Winthrop sophomore, has been promoted into the berth vacated by Osmanski, and teams with Frank Saba and Tom Sullivan.

* * *

Tufts' varsity squad returned to the practice field yesterday after a one-day layoff following their upset victory over Bowdoin last week end. Coach Lew Manly worked with the first and second teams on lateral passes, which may be seen in profusion against the Middlebury Panthers at the Oval Saturday.

* * *

The return of Ted Turner to center after having been out a week featured the Yale drill yesterday. Turner played on the second team in a scrimmage with the scrubs, while Spencer Moseley held down the pivot post on the first eleven. Coach Ducky Pond intimated that today would see the end of contact work before the Virginia game in Yale Bowl this week end.

* * *

The Hawks of St. Anselm's open their 1940 season tonight, meeting Lowell Textile Institute at Manchaster, N. H. The Hawks are regarded as overwhelming favorites, and are expected to inaugurate another season in which they rank highly among the smaller colleges.

* * *

Yesterday might have been a day off for most of the regulars who represented Boston College against Tulane last Saturday, but it was no rest period for the B. C. coaching staff. Head Coach Frank Leahy and his assistants put in a full afternoon's work preparing the subs for the meeting with Temple a week from Saturday by conducting a light but long live blocking and tackling drill.

* * *

The Franklin and Marshall attack went nowhere yesterday, as the Dartmouth scrub team tried to emulate their plays against the Green varsity. The Indian first team, on the other hand, romped to three touchdowns, all contributed by end Bob Krieger, who seems set to continue his devastating end-around plays again this season. He scored twice on pass completions yesterday, and then galloped around the backfield for the third score.

Cross-Country Dates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIDDLEBURY, Vt.—According to an announcement made by Director of Athletics Arthur M. Brown the Middlebury College cross-country team will engage in five meets this season. The schedule is as follows: Oct. 19, Union; Oct. 26, Williams; Nov. 2, R. P. I.; Nov. 9, Springfield; Nov. 16, Vermont.

The freshman team will have two meets, R. P. I. on Nov. 2 and Vermont Nov. 16.

One Former Athlete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BATON ROUGE, La.—Only one member of the Louisiana State coaching staff, Arthur (Red) Swanson, freshman mentor, is a former L. S. U. athlete. Swanson played tackle in 1923-25, earning all-Southern honors in his senior year.

100 Yards or More

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—Tom Harmon last year became the second man in three years to set a mark of 100 yards or more average gain per game. This average includes passing, rushing and pass receiving.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Nebraska upset Minnesota, 14-9, at Lincoln before 36,000; Gophers' second defeat in five years.

Cincinnati Manager Has Hopes of Moving Into Select Circle of N. L. Managers

Bill McKechnie Closes In on McGraw Standard

By Ed Rumill
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 2—If Bill McKechnie can maneuver his Cincinnati Reds to victory over Del Baker's Detroit Tigers in the World Series that opened here at Crosley Field this afternoon, he will move into the select circle of all-time National League managers. Only one skipper—the peerless John J. McGraw—would have more world championships marked beside his now inactive name in the record books.

McGraw and his almost-forgotten New York Giant clubs piled up nine pennants in the senior league, but only three triumphs in World Series competition. By simple arithmetic it is apparent that he fell six times before a more powerful American League adversary. Frank Chance led his old Chicago Cubs into four classics, yet emerged with only a pair of crowns.

Won With Pirates

McKechnie, you no doubt are aware, is trying for his second. Back in 1925 he was in the driver's seat of the Pittsburgh Pirates when they captured four out of seven from the Bucky Harris-managed Washington Senators. Bill was in the big series again three years later, wearing a St. Louis Cardinal uniform, although on that occasion he ran into Miller Huggins and one of those great Yankee clubs.

Unless unforeseen circumstances interrupt his work, Bill McKechnie may establish an all-time World Series mark for National League pilots within the next three or four years. He has been around for quite a while, but still faces a wide open road ahead and should have little difficulty passing McGraw's record of three classic crowns before settling into a box behind first base.

Cincy Confident

As this 1940 series opener became a reality, critics who pack the Crosley Feld press box were giving McKechnie a grand chance to annex his second world title within a week's time, despite talk of Tiger batting power and the individual slugging records of fellows like Hank Greenberg and Rudy York. And every baseball fan in Cincinnati felt that Bill could do it.

Down through the years, American League managers have compiled a far better winning percentage in classics than have their less fortunate National rivals. Exactly 23 times in the history of the fall series, the Americans have triumphed. Where only McGraw and Chance have two or more wins in their circuit, four skippers are in this class in the American, and no less than six sport unbeaten records.

Five for Mack

The Little Red Book shows Connie Mack with five series crowns in eight tries—Connie of Philadelphia, the dean of all managers. Joe McCarthy, as field leader of the Yankees, has five straight successes in the junior league and a single setback in the Naional, with the Chicago Cubs—Joe being the only manager to win a pennant in both leagues. Huggins annexed three titles. Bill Carrigan, who will be remembered as the fiery backstop of the Boston Red Sox, had a perfect record of two out of two. Jimmy Collins, Ed Barrow, Fielder Jones, Tris Speaker, and Jake Stahl likewise boast unbeaten classic records, although they participated only once.

However, the chart also shows four undefeated National pilots. There is Frankie Frisch, for his success with the 1934 Gashouse Gang at St. Louis. George Stallings did well enough with the amazing 1914 Braves. Clarence Rowland, now a Cub scout, triumphed with the '17 White Sox. Rogers Hornsby made the grade with the Cardinals in '26—their first series, incidentally.

Boston Unbeaten

Bostonians have reason to hold their heads high when World Series talk is made. A Hub team has never lost in classic play. The Red Sox won in 1912, '15, '16, and '18. The Braves, now the Bees, went over the top in the memorable fall of '14.

Detroit was winning pennants as early as 1907, '08, and '09, but had to wait until 1935 for its first World Series championship. Mickey Cochrane drove the Tigers over the Cubs that year, after having bowed to the Gashouse Gang the year before. This is Cincinnati's third entrance into the big series. Pat Moran triumphed with the Reds back in '19, the event baseball is trying to forget. And, of course, McKechnie did it last season.

Compared to McKechnie, Del Baker is a mere youngster in the classic managerial field. It is Del's first, but judging by his current success, will not be his last. His 1940 Tigers were supposed to fall apart in two or three places. But here he is, in the series, and do not make the mistake of underrating his ball club. It can hit, and all summer has been wrecking every type of pitching you care to mention.

Master Moundsmen —By Pap'

Bucky WALTERS
-THE QUIET, ALMOST SHY, HALF OF THE REDS' TEAM OF MOUND MASTERS
HE LIKES A HIGH BALL ON THE INSIDE
I'LL MAKE A NOTE OF THAT
THIS GRAND PAIR HAS SHARED THE GREATER PART OF THE BURDEN IN BRINGING ANOTHER PENNANT TO THE REDS
THE PAIR DIDN'T WIN 52 GAMES AS THEY DID IN 1939 BUT JOE BEGGS IN A RELIEF ROLE TOOK UP THE SLACK
Paul DERRINGER
-EQUALLY AS EFFECTIVE AS WALTERS BUT WITH A GREATER DASH OF COLOR
Pap'
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Big Ten Grid Season Opens Successfully

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The Big Ten's most successful football inaugural in recent years last Saturday, as Minnesota, Ohio State, Michigan and Purdue vicitimized respectively, Washington, Pittsburgh, California and Butler, unveiled a parade of backfield stars of unparalelled magnitude.

Further displays are expected this week as each Conference team sees action including the opening Conference encounter, Purdue at Ohio State.

Kick Returns

Brilliant kick returns featured the 1940 debuts of Michigan's Tom Harmon and Minnesota's George Franck last week. Harmon returned the opening California kickoff 94 yards for a score and followed with a punt return of 72 yards. He also contributed a touchdown run of 86 yards for a scrimmage average of 8.2 yards a try.

Franck was the unqualified hero of Minnesota's brilliant 19 to 14 win from Washington. His standout play was a 98-yard kickoff return for a touchdown and his all-around play, including a last-quarter defensive block which cut off what appeared to be a winning Huskie score, made him the game's outstanding player.

Scott Stars

Ohio State displayed a variety of backfield talent which smothered Pittsburgh, 30 to 7, but standing out as always was Don Scott, the brilliant Buckeye quarterback. Averaging over 40 yards on his punts he completed two passes in four attempts for 61 yards. Jim Sexton, his understudy, completed three of four passes for 27 yards.

For Purdue Mike Byelene asserted himself with an all-around display. Byelene averaged 15 yards on his punt returns and better than six yards on each try from scrimmage.

Outstanding Conference backs who will make their bows next week include Indiana's "Hurling Hal" Hursh, the Big Ten's leading passer last year, against Texas; Al Coupee of Iowa and Nile Kinnick's successor, Bill Stauss; Bill deCorrevont and Don Clawson of Northwestern; George Paskan of Wisconsin and George Bernhardt of Illinois.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

American League Confident

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 3—If the American and National Leagues could talk, and they met in the air-conditioned lobby of the Netherland-Plaza Hotel, the conversation might run something like this:

American: "So you think you've a chance to win this World Series? Don't make me laugh!"

National: "Sure. We have a good chance. I don't see any Yankees standing around here signing autographs. The Tigers—who are they?"

Tiger Power

American: "You'll soon find out, my friend. A lot has been said about Yankee power, but wait until you see McCosky, Gehringer, Greenberg, and York walking up to that plate. You'll think they're Yanks wearing Detroit uniforms."

National: "Well, maybe so. But where in your league is there a pitching staff like the one Bill McKechnie has? Look them over—Derringer, Walters, Turner, Thompson, and Beggs. There'll be a sudden slump in the Tiger batting order in this series."

Averages

American, ignoring his rival's last statement: "Where do these newspapermen get the idea the Tigers will be softer than the Yanks? Take a look at the averages. Last year New York moved into the series with a team batting mark of .287. Did you know that this 1940 Detroit club also hit .287? No, of course you didn't. No one bothered to check the records. And did you know that the Tigers made 1,531 hits, as compared with 1,521 by those same Yanks—the ones who took the Reds four straight last fall? No, I suppose you didn't know that either."

National, confidently: "Sure, the Yankees may have made more hits, but what about the total base column?"

Total Bases

American, with a broad grin: "I'm glad you brought that up. It encourages me to go further. The total base figure of the 1939 Yanks was 2,387. And, this may stagger you, the Tigers had a 1940 total of 2,388 bases. Not bad, eh? Have you any more questions?"

National: "I'd rather talk about pitching. Have the Tigers got a man like Derringer?"

American: "How about Newsom? Derringer was in 37 games, winning 20 and losing 12. He struck out 109 batters. Newsom was in 35 games, won 21 and lost only four, with 153 strikeouts. And don't forget that Buck was out for about two weeks with an injured thumb."

Walters Won 21

National: "Well, I'm not convinced, but how about Walters and Rowe? I wouldn't let the Schoolboy carry Bucky's glove."

American, laughing: "There you go again, exaggerating. I'd say it the other way 'round. I wouldn't ask the Schoolboy to carry Buck's glove. And I'll tell you why. Walters won 21 games, to only 16 for Rowe. But the Schoolboy lost only three, to 10 for Walters. True, the Cincinnati hurler worked 29 complete games. But you should remember that this was a comeback year for Rowe—that Manager Del Baker couldn't work him regularly during the early weeks of the season. Del had to bring him along slowly. But on any afternoon you care to put them both on the mound together, I'd take the Schoolboy. He's been a pitcher longer and is cooler under fire. I'll be around to say 'I told you so' by the end of the week. Now, are there any more questions, my esteemed friend?"

National, putting on his battered hat: "Yes, just one more. How do I get out of this place?"

Punts And Passes

By the Associated Press

CHICAGO—This one is a natural for fans and writers who have missed the opportunity to create gags about Chicago's football team since the Maroons dropped out of Big Ten competition. Chacigo is organizing six-man teams for intramural competition with a nine-player limit for each squad and it seems that's what should have happened long ago. The teams of the past few years always could muster a half dozen good players but they couldn't stand up against 30 or 40 good ones on rival squads.

* * *

STOCKTON, Calif.—Amos Alonzo Stagg apparently believes in giving fair warning when he's getting ready to make things tough for an opponent. Before taking his College of the Pacific team east to play Notre Dame, Stagg remarked, "Notre Dame may score freely and we also should score." And that statement begins to sound ominous when you learn Stagg has devoted only one day of his three weeks pre-season practice to defensive work, spending the rest of the time working up a new attack.

* * *

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—They call him "Enterprising Ernie" Savignano around the Brown campus and there's a good reason. In addition to playing a good bit of football as leading ball-carrier, blocker, passer, and kicker in the Bruin backfield, Ernie is co-partner in a campus laundry, publishes a weekly pamphlet advertising campus activities and sells flowers. He also plays basketball, baseball, and hockey.

* * *

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Most coaches find it a full-time job to teach each player on a football squad how to play one position properly, but Dukes Duford of St. Louis University has to show some of his men how to handle two jobs. Because the Billiken squad is so small, Duford is suffering from a shortage of ends and halfbacks and has to train players who hold other positions to fill in a those spots in case of emergency.

* * *

DES MOINES, Iowa—This must be an example of close figuring on how to get a football squad warmed up, for in yesterday's drill Coach Vee Green had his Drake team clearing away the stones and logs littering the parking lot instead of going through setting-up exercises.

P. G. A. Golfers Seek $100,000 On Winter Tour

By the Associated Press

Seventeen golf tournaments, totaling $100,000 in prize money are listed on the fall and winter Professional Golfers' Association schedule released by Fred Corcoran, the Tournament Bureau Manager.

According to Corcoran, his bureau has succeeded in re-scheduling every major event of last season and revived the annual Mid-South open at Pinehurst, N. C., Nov. 13-16. In addition, Corcoran said that several new events, many of them in the tentative stage, are almost certain to establish a new all-time high in purses before the professionals compete in the Masters' at Augusta next April, the final event on the winter tour.

Highlighting the schedule were the increases in the pure money of the Los Angeles open, Jan. 3-6, from $5,000 to $10,000, and the St. Petersburg, Fla., open, Feb. 26-28, from $3,000 to $5,000. Corcoran said that the purses for the Mid-South open and the Phoenix, Ariz., open, Jan. 31-Feb. 2, would be announced later, and that arrangements for the $5,000 Texas open at San Antonio, Feb. 6-9, were tentative.

The other events on the fall-winter list were: $10,000 Miami open, Miami Springs, Fla., Dec. 12-15; $10,000 Los Angeles open, Jan. 3-6; $5,000 Oakland, Calif., open, Jan. 9-12; $5,000 San Francisco match play, Jan. 15-19; $3,000 Bing Crosby pro-amateur, Rancho, Santa Fe, Jan. 25-26; $5,000 New Orleans open, Feb. 13-16; $5,000 St. Petersburg, Fla., open, Feb. 26-28; $5,000 Miami Biltmore fourball, March 2-6; $3,000 Thomasville, Ga., open, March 10-11 (tentative); $3,000 St. Augustine, Fla., pro-amateur championship, March 13-16; $4,000 North-South open, Pinehurst, N. C., March 18-20; $5,000 Greater Greensboro, N. C., open, March 21-23; "Land of the Sky open," Asheville, N. C., March 27-30; $5,000 Masters' tournament, Augusta, Ga., April 3-6.

Oregon and Washington Rivalry Began in 1900

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Portland's Multnomah Stadium will see the 34th game of one of the coast's oldest gridiron rivalries when Tex Oliver and his Oregon Ducks attempt to slow up Jimmy Phelan's Washington Huskies, Oct. 12, in the Rose City

The Purple and Gold and the Webfoots played their first contest in Eugene in 1900, and the Oregonians walloped the Husky squad 43-0. Since then the rivalry has proven as close as any in the Nation. Washington has captured 15 games, the Ducks 14, and four have ended in ties.

The contest will be a homecoming for several members of each squad. Washington's big tackle, 218-pound Wally Yonker, prepped at Washington High in Portland, and backs Bill Gleason and Ted Dorman attended Grant High. All are seniors, although Dorman still has another year of competition left.

Portland Well Represented

For the Webfoots, eight men, four of them first stringers, hail from Portland. The starters include quarter Chet Haliski, right half Len Isberg, end Bill Regner, and center Erling Jacobsen. The other men are all sophs, quarter Roy Ell, half Jim Buck, quarter Neal Baumgardner, and tackle Thomas Terry.

On the same Saturday, Oregon State takes on the Portland University Pilots in a non conference tussle which may prove anything but the expected breather after the tough USC contest. WSC's surprising Cougars meet Cal in Berkeley, Montana faces Texas Tech, and Gonzaga and Idaho battle in Moscow to wind up the northwest slate for the day.

* * *

Perhaps even more discouraging to Washington supporters than the actual defeat or the epidemic of fumbles that caused it, was the rough manner in which the Washington line was treated in the Minnesota grid contest.

Washington's all veteran line was looked upon as one of the Huskies' strongest points but after the way the Gopher reverses swept around the flanks and power plays pounded through the middle, Purple and Gold supporters saw Phelan's touchdown specials going to waste.

But what was a bad afternoon for the Huskies was a good one for the Oregon State Beavers and WSC's crimson clad Cougars. Stiner's Orangemen swept Idaho under a 41-point avalanche and augured a powerful team for the Corvallis outfit. And after the Staters' surprising tie with USC, Pullman fans are ready to meet any of them.

* * *

Les Steers, Palo Alto youngster and unofficial world's record holder in the high jump, has decided to enroll under Bill Hayward at Oregon. Steers has cleared 6ft. 9¾in. . . .

Tiny Whitman College in Walla Walla, Wash., is looking forward to a good year on the gridiron. However, the Missionaries are short of capable reserves. . . .

Though usually boasting a host of players from Seattle, WSC's Cougars have only one man from the Huskies' home lair this season, Tom Branigan, 184-pound guard. . .

Dick Gysleman, star Seattle Rainier third sacker, has as his prize superstitions, getting paged over a telephone and white and gray horses. . . .

Montana fans are looking for a star-studded backfield to pace the Grizzlies this year. Eso Naranche, Evan Roberts, Don Bryan, Jack Swarthout, and Bill Jones are returning veterans. . . .

Orin E. Hollingbery, Jr. was listed among the frosh grid aspirants at the first turnout of the WSC yearling football outfit. . . .

The Oregon-San Diego Marine football game opening the Webfoot season was not only the first night game at Hayward field since 1936, but also served as homecoming for Maj. Elmer E. Hall, San Diego coach. Hall was an outstanding guard at Oregon from 1910 to 1913.

White Sox 5, Cubs 3

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—Ted Lyons of the Chicago White Sox made the Chicago Cubs "like it" again yesterday—with reverse English.

The 39-year-old veteran pitched the route as the White Sox won the opening game of the 1940 city championship series, 5 to 3, but it was Lyons' batting, rather than his hurling, that gave him top honors for the afternoon.

As compared to the brilliant five-hit performance he turned in as the White Sox won the city title just a year ago, Lyons yesterday gave the National Leaguers ten safeties. But he minimized those blows with a batting spree which saw him get three hits in four trips to the plate and bat in three runs.

Red Sox Get Coast Pitcher

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 2—Starting another drive to bolster a collapsible mound staff, the Red Sox emerged from the annual major league draft meeting here last night with Oscar Judd, a southpaw pitcher from the Sacramento club of the Pacific Coast League. The Boston team was represented at the session by Joe Cronin, Eddie Collins, Billy Evans and Herb Pennock. As Judd was recommended by Earl Sheely and Ernie Johnson, Red Sox scouts in the Pacific Coast area, who are not in town for the World Series, neither Cronin nor Collins could say anything about the newcomer, other than that he was a good minor league hurler.

Billy Evans, however, did some private scouting of his own and came back with interesting facts about the southpaw. "He's 29 years of age, stands about two inches above the six-foot level and weighs in the vicinity of 190 pounds," said Evans. "Branch Rickey (St. Louis Cardinal general manager) told me that he would positively stick with the Red Sox next season. Branch says there's no question about it. And I learned something else," Billy Evans continued. "Bill Terry must like Judd because he told me that he was second on his draft list. But, of course, we grabbed him before the Giants had a second chance." To make room for Judd, the Red Sox released Joe Glenn, reserve catcher, to the Louisville club of the American Association. Glenn was a big disappointment at Fenway Park and, did not figure in Cronin's future plans.

The Bees were represented at the meeting by Bob Quinn, John Quinn, Casey Stengel and Bob Coleman, their manager at Evansville. However, after the Phillies had taken Rufus Melton, Columbus pitcher, and Connie Mack had picked up Peter Suder, Kansas City third baseman, Stengel and Bob Quinn passed each time their name was called. They went there interested in two men and the Philadelphia clubs took them both.

Other clubs to draft players and the draftees:

Phillies—Frank Melton, pitcher, Columbus.
Athletics—Peter Zuder, third baseman, Kansas City.
Washington—George Archie, first baseman, Seattle.
Giants—Ace Adams, pitcher, Nashville.
Cubs—Robert Scheffing, catcher, Rochester.
Pirates—Ed Stewart, outfielder, San Diego.
Cleveland—Murray Howell, outfielder, Baltimore.
Cincinnati—Mike Christoff, outfielder, Oakland.
Brooklyn—Floyd Young, second baseman, Atlanta; Bill Swift, pitcher St. Paul; Al Sherer, pitcher, New Orleans, and Thomas Livingston, catcher, Springfield, Mass.

Enid, Okla., Team World Champions

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rica, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Enid, Okla., Champlins won the semi-pro baseball "world championship" yesterday by defeating Guayama, Puerto Rico's champions, 7 to 5 in the seventh and final game of their series. Enid won the National Semi-pro Baseball Congress tournament in the United States.

A four-run rally in the ninth inning gave Enid the deciding victory over the club which won the 1939 title from the Duncan, Okla., Cementers.

George Millstead, one-time major league pitcher, won his own game in the ninth when he singled to score Dallas Patton and Cecil McClung with the winning runs. Millstead had relieved Vance Cauble in the seventh with Guayama leading 5-3. Starting the ninth, Enid made three hits, including a triple by Gene Gibson, to tie the score.

Score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Enid	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	4	7	18	1
Guayama	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	5	9	2

Cauble, Millstead and Clarke; Conde, Layton, Figueroa and Lantigua.

World Series Pitching

(Low-Hit Games)

One Hit

E. M. Reulbach, Chicago Cubs, Oct. 10, 1906.

Two Hit

Walsh, Chicago White Sox, Oct. 11, 1906.
Brown, Chicago Cubs, Oct. 12, 1906.
Plank, Philadelphia Athletics, Oct. 11, 1913.
James, Boston Braves, Oct. 10, 1914.
Hoyt, New York Yankees, Oct. 6, 1921.
Grimes, St. Louis Cardinals, Oct. 5, 1931.
Earnshaw, Philadelphia Athletics, Oct. 6, 1931.
Pearson, New York Yankees, Oct. 5, 1939.

Three Hit

Overall, Chicago Cubs, Oct. 14, 1908.
Bender, Philadelphia Athletics, Oct. 17, 1910.
Coombs, Philadelphia Athletics, Oct. 17, 1911.
Bedient, Boston Red Sox, Oct. 12, 1912.
Foster, Boston Red Sox, Oct. 9, 1915.
Leonard, Boston Red Sox, Oct. 11, 1915.
Shore, Boston Red Sox, Oct. 12, 1916.
Mays, Boston Red Sox, Sept. 12, 1918.
Kerr, Chicago White Sox, Oct. 3, 1919.
Ring, Cincinnati Reds, Oct. 4, 1919.
Eller, Cincinnati Reds, Oct. 6, 1919.
S. Smith, Brooklyn Dodgers, Oct. 7, 1920.
Mails, Cleveland Indians, Oct. 12, 1920.
Nehf, New York Giants, Oct. 6, 1921.
Bush, New York Yankees, Oct. 14, 1923.
Pennock, New York Yankees, Oct. 2, 1926.
Pennock, Yankees, Oct. 7, 1927.
Hoyt, Yankees, Oct. 4, 1928.
Earnshaw and Grove, Athletics, Oct. 6, 1930.
Hallahan, St. Louis Cardinals, Oct. 2, 1931.

U. S. in Temporary Tie With Cubans

HAVANA, Oct. 2 (AP)—The United States pulled into a temporary tie with Cuba in the world amateur baseball tournament by trouncing Mexico 9 to 1 in the first game of today double-header. Each team has won eight and lost one.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
United States	1	1	0	0	0	3	0	2	2	9	14	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	2

Scott and Krywicki; Martinez and Saavedra.

In the second game Cuba whipped Venezuela 7 to 1 and again moved out a half game in front.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Cuba	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	3	0	7	8	1
Venezuela	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	1

Parra, Marrero and Colas; Fernandez, Nelson and Vento, Rodriguez.

World Series Managers

Manager and Club—	Won	Lost
Carrigan, Boston, A. L.	2	0
Frisch, St. Louis, N. L.	1	0
Stallings, Boston, N. L.	1	0
Barrow, Boston, A. L.	1	0
Collins, J. J., Boston, A. L.	1	0
Jones, Chicago, A. L.	1	0
Rowland, Chicago, N. L.	1	0
Speaker, Cleveland, A. L.	1	0
Stahl, Boston, A. L.	1	0
Hornsby, St. Louis, N. L.	1	0
McCarthy, Chi., N. L., N. Y., A. L.	5	1
Mack, Philadelphia, A. L.	5	3
Huggins, New York, A. L.	3	3
Chance, Chicago, N. L.	2	2
Clarke, Pittsburgh, N. L.	1	1
Moran, Phil., Cin., N. L.	1	1
Street, St. Louis, N. L.	1	1
Cochrane, Detroit, A. L.	1	1
Harris, Washington, A. L.	1	1
McGraw, New York, N. L.	3	0
McKechnie, Pitts., St. L., Cin., N. L.	1	2
Terry, New York, N. L.	1	2
Bush, Pittsburgh, N. L.	0	1
Hartnett, Chicago, N. L.	0	1
Mitchell, Chicago, N. L.	0	1
Gleason, Chicago, A. L.	0	1
Grimm, Chicago, N. L.	0	2
Robinson, Brooklyn, N. L.	0	2
Jennings, Detroit, A. L.	0	3

DeCorrevont in Eastern Debut Oct. 5 at Syracuse

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—Bill deCorrevont, whose amazing football career has made him one of the highly publicized stars of the past decade makes his Eastern debut Oct. 5 when Northwestern battles Syracuse in Archbold Stadium here.

As a sophomore half back last year, deCorrevont was under terrific pressure but came through to establish himself as a superb punter with a 44-yard average, completed more than 40 per cent of his passes and revealed astonishing speed in the open field. His 67-yard touchdown run defeated Minnesota.

Boy Wonder at Austin

This year, with experience and poise, and his place established, deCorrevont is expected to blossom into one of the nation's great grid stars. As a schoolboy wonder in Austin, High School at Chicago three years ago, the present Wildcat ace never played in the East, but fans in this sector get their opportunity to see him this Saturday.

DeCorrevont will head a Northwestern outfit that will be making its first start of the season, a formidable array that clearly is ranked as one of the Big Ten's best. It will be the Wildcats first Eastern appearance since 1919.

DeCorrevont's amazing high school is still a big page in American sports. He first attracted national attention with a total of 57 points in a single game. Then came the avalanche. Saturday after Saturday he kept running wild—seven touchdowns in the next game—five the next week end—four more on runs of 70, 80, 85 and 90 yards—211 points in 10 games.

100,000 at Climax

The grand climax game when Austin played Fenwick for the Chicago high school championship. More than 100,000 fans jammed into Soldier Field. And deCorrevont scored three touchowns, passed for another to give his team a 26 to 0 victory.

Some fans were disappointed that the Chicagoan didn't run wild on collegiate fields last fall. But most critics firmly believe that this will be his big year. Every coach who has seen deCorrevont in action has nothing but praise for him. Bernie Bierman of Minnesota says, "deCorrevont is 'the fastest thing alive in a football uniform.'"

* * *

Bill deCorrevont also is a crack outfielder. He batted .369 for the Wildcats last season as his team tied for the Big Ten championship.

Last year, Northwestern got off on the wrong foot and took a licking from Oklahoma in the opening game. As a result, the Wildcats are putting everything they've got into preparations for this year's opener with Syracuse and Lynn Waldorf will have his boys clicking on all cylinders.

* * *

Lynn Waldorf, the Northwestern head coach, returns to Archbold Stadium in a new capacity when his charges play Syracuse. Waldorf, Syracuse grad in 1925, was crack tackle under Chick Meehan in 1922-23-24. His father, Bishop E. L. Waldorf, formerly was a member of Syracuse's board of trustees. Lynn is one of three brothers in the coaching profession.

Berthellyn Cup

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 2 (AP)—Eight women survived first round play in the 28th annual Berthellyn Cup golf tournament yesterday.

Leading the field were Helen Sigel, medalist from the Philadelphia Country Club, and Mrs. Edwin H. Vare, Jr., runnerup for medal honors. Miss Sigel defeated Betty Abernathy, Oakmont, 3 and 2, and Mrs. Vare triumphed over Mrs. Ralph I. Raynor, Old York Road, 5 and 3.

Easiest victory of the day went to Mrs. John Gribbel, 2nd., Huntingdon Valley, who defeated Anne Krumbhaar, Sunnybrook, 6 and 4.

Other first-round results included:

Deborah Verry, Worcester, Mass., defeated Mrs. Jerome Sloman, Baltimore, 2 up.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Lon Warneke, Chicago Cubs, blanked Detroit Tigers, 3-0, with four hits, in opening game of World Series and equaled series record in making eight assists.

Rolling Sleeves

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—During the past two seasons, football fans have noticed a trend among the athletes to roll their sleeves up. Many people have wondered about the origin of this fad and it has been definitely traced to Ed Frutig who plays end on the Wolverine squad. The practice of rolling the sleeves up above the elbows has now become popular with teams all over the nation.

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New Films in Prospect for Boston—Current Art Exhibitions

'Strike Up the Band' And 'Wyoming' Opening

Two of the current first-run films in town will be continuing; at the other houses changes in program are in prospect. "The Baker's Wife" at the Fine Arts is starting its third week today. "Spring Parade," with Deanna Durbin, is beginning a second week at the Keith Memorial. Also holding over at the latter house are "Yesterday's Heroes," with Robert Sterling and Jean Rogers, and Walt Disney's color cartoon, "Donald's Vacation."

Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland, and "Strike Up the Band" are scheduled to arrive at the State and Orpheum Thursday in a double which will have "The Secret Seven" for the second half of the program. "Strike Up the Band" finds Master Rooney and Miss Garland teamed for the fourth time. They have appeared together previously in "Babes in Arms," "Love Finds Andy Hardy," and "Andy Hardy Meets Debutante." Busby Berkeley, who has directed the new film, was also the director of "Babes in Arms," and Arthur Freed produced both pictures for M-G-M.

Paul Whiteman and his band will be seen in the film, and among the players are June Preisser, William Tracy, Larry Nunn, Margaret Early, and Ann Shoemaker. The story seems to be concerned with a high school orchestra and its transformation into a streamlined organization with ambitions to compete for a hearing on a radio program.

"The Secret Seven" is a melodrama about an ex-prisoner who has become an expert in research and uses his ability to bring criminals to justice. Florence Rice, Barton MacLane, and Bruce Bennett head the cast.

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Beery and 'Wyoming'

Wallace Beery, who usually is seen on the screen at the State and Orpheum, will be visible starting Thursday at the Metropolitan in "Wyoming." Leo Carrillo, Ann Rutherford, Lee Bowman, Paul Kelly, Joseph Calleia, Marjorie Main, Bobs Watson, and Henry Travers are among the others in a large cast. The plot deals with an ex-train robber who becomes the leader of the forces of law and order in a pioneer Wyoming town, helps rout cattle thieves, and aids General Custer.

The companion film will be "Dr. Kildare Goes Home," another in the Kildare series, featuring Lew Ayres, Laraine Day, and Lionel Barrymore. The story has something to do with a clinic and health service started in a small town. John Shelton, Gene Lockhart, Alma Kruger, Samuel Hinds, Emma Dunn, and Nat Pendleton are in the cast.

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At the Trans-Lux

A new thriller, starring Boris Karloff, will be seen at the Trans-Lux Friday under the title of "Before I Hang." The melodramatic plot is concerned with a research expert and his search for the "formula of immortality."

The co-feature, "The Most Dangerous Game," stars Joel McCrea and Leslie Banks.

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Vaudeville and Films

Al Trahan will head the vaudeville bill at the Keith-Boston starting Thursday, in a program which also includes two first-run films: "Up in the Air," comedy-melodrama, featuring Frankie Darro and Marjorie Reynolds, and "Three Men From Texas," with William Boyd, Russell Hayden, and Andy Clyde.

Among those on the stage will be Lorraine and Rognan with patter and eccentric comedy; Herman Tinberg, Jr., and Pat Rooney, Jr.; Nellie Arnaut and Brothers; and the Six Antaleks.

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'Brigham Young' Returns

The Paramount and Fenway, beginning Thursday, will be showing 'Brigham Young — Frontiersman," which has been seen previously at the Metropolitan. The cast is a lengthy one, which includes Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell, Dean Jagger, Mary Astor, Brian Donlevy, Jane Darwell, Vincent Price, John Carradine, Ann Todd, and Jean Rogers.

The second feature, "One Crowded Night," likewise comes to the two theaters after a previous showing at the Metropolitan.

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At the Telepix

Starting Friday at the Telepix in the Park Square Building, the program will include a new issue in the Crime-Does-Not-Pay series, warning the buyer against stolen goods; training of movie dog stars; Death Valley as a vacation land; scientific oddities; Pinky Tomlin's Orchestra; Charlie Chase comedy; a Disney cartoon; and half an hour of news.

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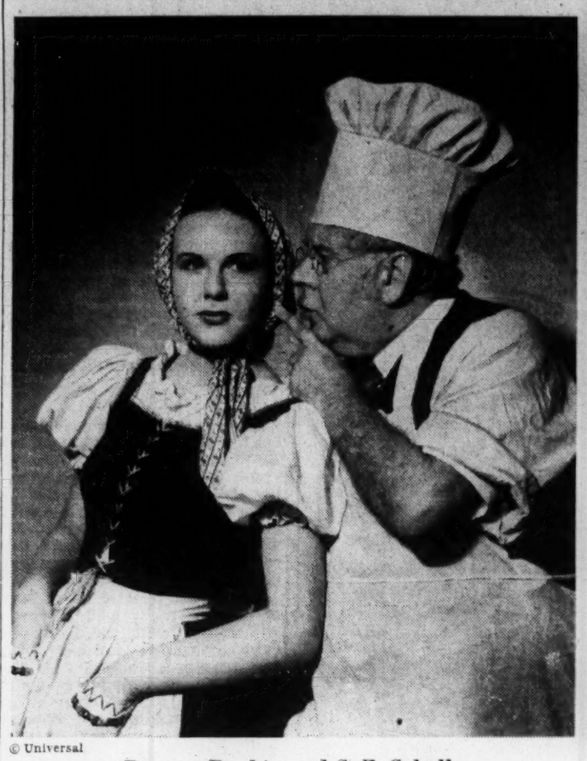
At the South Station

The program of short features at the South Station Theater, beginning Friday, will include "Eskimo Trails," which is one of six pictures made in Alaska last summer by the Rev. Bernard R. Hubbard, S.J.; "Buyer Beware", a Walt Disney cartoon, "Movie Dog Stars," Laurel and Hardy comedy, a musical, "Stranger Than Fixtion," and newsreels.



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Deanna Durbin and S. Z. Sakall

In "Spring Parade," continuing for a second week at the Keith Memorial

Behind-the-Scenes Conversation

Carol Ann Beery, Wallace Beery, and Bobs Watson discuss adventures on location for "Wyoming," film in prospect for Thursday at the Metropolitan.

Judy Garland and Mickey Rooney

In "Strike Up the Band," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum

Carnegie Hall Observes Fiftieth Anniversary

New York

Carnegie Hall this year approaches its fiftieth birthday. Painters and decorators are retouching the hall, and plans are announced for an all-year observance of the anniversary.

When the building was opened in 1891, it was called, functionally, Music Hall. The guiding personality behind its erection was the late Andrew Carnegie. Seven years after the dedicatory festival, it was decided by the board of directors to rename the hall after its foremost benefactor.

First as Music Hall and later as Carnegie Hall, the building became known as a superb acoustical theater for music. Its location at Seventh Avenue and Fifty-seventh Street, moreover, was the reason for New York's music center becoming focused along Fifty-seventh Street.

Mr. Carnegie was inspired to foster the erection of the hall by Walter Damrosch, then conductor of the New York Symphony Society Orchestra. The hall was built primarily to house the rehearsals and concerts of Dr. Damrosch's Orchestra and the Oratorio Society Chorus, also under his direction. However, its acoustical properties immediately revealed its potentialities as a hall for recitals as well. This factor, combined with its attractiveness to the world's leading artists, quickly won for the hall the place of distinction which it has held unchallenged for five decades. The choice of top-rank artists for their principal American recitals, Carnegie Hall became the goal toward which all younger musicians aspired. Around the hall there grew an aura matched by few of the world's concert auditoriums.

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Recalling the rich record which Carnegie Hall has helped to inscribe in the annals of American culture, this year's program will be of wide range. Many artists who have been closely associated with the hall in the past will appear once again during the golden anniversary season. Damrosch, Barbirolli, Koussevitzky, Toscanini, Walter, Stokowski, Ormandy, Rodzinski, Stock, Hofman, Rachmaninoff, Horowitz, Serkin, Rubinstein, Casadésus, Heifetz, Kreisler, Menuhin, Milstein, Spalding, Feurermann, Marian Anderson, Paul Robeson, Kirsten Flagstad, John Charles Thomas, the Oratorio Society Chorus, and the Schola Cantorum are among the outstanding musical personalities and organizations that will participate in the festive program.

A long list of orchestral concerts is headed by the annual series of the Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, National Orchestral Association, Boston Symphony Orchestra, and Philadelphia Orchestra. It will be supplemented by the series of the recently formed Orchestra of the New Friends of Music, which this year increases the number of its concerts to 10, and also by the first series of concerts by the newest arrival on the orchestral scene, the New York Orchestra, under the direction of Georges Zaslawsky. In addition, four of the Saturday night concerts, designed primarily for the radio audience and played by the NBC Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Arturo Toscanini, will emanate from Carnegie Hall's stage. Rounding out the orchestral program, visiting orchestras will include the Chicago Symphony Orchestra for a pair of concerts and the Cleveland Orchestra and National Symphony Orchestra of Washington, D. C., for single concerts each.

Besides witnessing this full program of orchestral activity and a large varied assortment of recitals by the world's foremost musicians, Carnegie Hall will also be the scene of many lectures and forums during the season. This extensive schedule is in effect a recapitulation of the hall's role during the last 50 years.

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The name Carnegie Hall covers a broader scope than the main auditorium. In the building are also located 155 studios as well as the two smaller halls, Carnegie Chamber Music Hall and Carnegie Chapter Room. The recently redecorated chamber music hall is of the same acoustical standard as the main auditorium and is achieving a national reputation. Two floors above, the chapter room approaches the anniversary season with a long record of fraternal meetings, lectures, and private recitals.

In the studios and apartments have resided or worked Isadora Duncan, Jerome Myers, Edwin H. Blashfield, Charles Dana Gibson, Susan M. Ketcham, and others of eminence.

Special attention will be directed during the season upon the art created in Carnegie Hall studios, through periodic shows of works by resident artists. These works will be displayed in the Carnegie Hall Art Gallery, adjacent to the main auditorium, and managed cooperatively by a board of directors elected by the tenant artists.

For the anniversary season, the Carnegie Hall program will bear a new cover page designed for the occasion. Stamps with the Carnegie Hall seal bearing the 50-year legend have been printed and are available upon request. As an innovation, a series of lectures of a new character have been planned for Saturday mornings. Further information concerning them will be forthcoming shortly.

Doll and Richards

By Dorothy Adlow

Timely is the small exhibition currently on view at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. It consists of etchings and lithographs by a Bostonian, Lester L. Hornby. Many of the prints show views of France during the last war.

Mr. Hornby is particularly well adapted as a recorder of events for he is a very able graphic artist. Pencil in hand, he portrays what he sees, not only with accurate reference, but with artistic style. Mr. Hornby has an innate feeling for what can be done with pencil or pen, and he expresses himself clearly and effectively. Among plates in this exhibition are "Verdun, "Chateau Thierry," Views of Argonne."

Residing in France after the war, Mr. Hornby made many pictures of the countryside, under peaceful conditions. Paris, too, became a popular subject with him. Here at Doll and Richards are some strong lithographs of "Place du Chatelet" and "St. Germain des Pres." They are done with more sweep and dramatic directness than the etchings. They show this gifted Bostonian in another aspect of his talent.

The late Frederick Waugh is represented in the miscellaneous display with a marine. His specialty was the sea and he characterized it in many moods with a realism which was greatly admired, and which won for him many a popular award. The canvas currently on exhibition is not photographic, on the contrary the artist exercised a freedom of brush in this picture that aimed to express how he felt about the sea.

A group of marines in tempera by Miss Elna Derbyshire are modest in size, summary in execution. They are neat little recordings of views of Bar Harbor.

For the next fortnight there is to be a special exhibition in the small gallery of aquarelles by Joseph C. Claghorn. Born in Philadelphia, Mr. Claghorn had his early training as a painter at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. His water colors are carefully executed in a manner which recalls the British school of the last century. Mr. Claghorn works carefully and does not permit himself any of the indulgent sweeping strokes so commonly employed by a younger generation of water colorists. His subjects are also reminiscent of a day that is past.

There are views of Vermont in which the old farmhouses nestle against the hills. Sleighs and horse-drawn coaches are seen in the foreground. Mr. Claghorn has an eye for the picturesque, and a taste for a poetic sentiment which is expressed in another way by the younger generation.

A young Danish artist has left a very interesting folio of lithographs at Doll and Richards. His name is Aarne Hanninen. With the fresh approach of a visitor he has gone about Boston searching for interesting material, provocative to a graphic artist. His drawings of familiar views are of special interest for firm structural design.

Y.M.H.A. Dance Theater

The schedule of events in the Dance Theater Series, to take place on Sunday afternoons in the Theresa L. Kaufmann Auditorium of the Y. M. H. A., Ninty-second Street at Lexington Ave., New York, is now anounced as follows:

Carmelita Maracci	Dec. 8
Argentinita and Company	Dec. 22
Louis Horst, assisted by members of Martha Graham's Group, in a lecture-demonstration	Jan. 12
Angna Enters	Jan. 19
Benjamin Zemach and Group	Feb. 2
Doris Humphrey-Charles Weidman and Group	April. 27
Hanya Holm and Group	Date to be announced

Negotiations are in progress for another dance performance which will be announced later.

In addition, the School of Dance maintained by this organization will continue to offer instruction. Dorothy Bird, who will conduct a performance group; Gertrude Doris Ulmann, Saida Gerard, Esther Junger, and Naomi Aleh-Leaf are among the teachers appointed.

Other educational art activities at the Y. M. H. A. for the coming season, are: The Poetry Center, under the direction of Norman MacLeod, with Countee Cullen, Selden Rodman, Allen Tate, Babette Deutsch, Sterling Brown, Robert Penn Warren, and Frederick Prokosch among the 30 poets scheduled to read from their work; the Art Center, which offers classes in drawing, painting, and composition, sculpture portrait painting, book and magazine illustration, costume design, advertising design, art metalwork and jewelry, etching and photography; a course in art appreciation under the direction of Elise Traun; drama readings, with Heinrich Schnitzler and Helen R. Stout; and a series of lectures.

Henry Fonda

As Chad Hanna in the Twentieth Century-Fox film production of the same name in preparation in Hollywood

Stage News

Casting has been completed for Lawrence Riley's new comedy, "Return Engagement," which will be presented at the Copley Theater on Monday evening, Oct. 14. In addition to Bert Lytell, Mady Christians, Audrey Christie, and Leona Powers, who will be featured, the supporting players will include Hugh Cameron, Essex Dane, Augusta Dabney, Tom Coley, Caryl Smith, Bill Leceister, Warren Clarke, Alexander Nicoll, Ruth Lott, Peter Carey and Diane de Brette, Rowland Leigh is directing.

News of the Screen

New York

"Mozart," a British film about the composer, will have its American premiere on Friday afternoon, Oct. 4, at the Little Carnegie Playhouse. Stephen Haggard appears as Mozart and Victoria Hopper is seen in the principal feminine role. Margaret Kennedy, author of "The Constant Nymph," wrote the original story and adaptation. Music has been performed for the picture by the London Philharmonic Orchestra under Sir Thomas Beecham.

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William Gargan is to play the masculine lead opposite Martha Scott for Richard Rowland's "Cheers for Miss Bishop." Mr. Gargan was awarded the starring assignment after his performance in the recently completed "They Knew What They Wanted" was viewed by Mr. Rowland and Tay Garnett, director of "Cheers for Miss Bishop."

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"Pioneer Women" will be Joel McCrea's second picture for Paramount. The California gold rush serves as a background for the William A. Wellman production. Barbara Stanwyck is the feminine star.

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George Brent will be co-starred with Bette Davis in "January Heights," scheduled to go into production on Oct. 21. Edmund Goulding is to direct the film version of the novel.

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National Knute Rockne Week, running to Oct. 5, has been proclaimed by the governors of eight States. The observance will help prepare for the showing of "Knute Rockne—All American," which has its premiere in South Bend, Ind., on Friday evening.

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Civic Repertory—
"Life With Father," by Clarence Day. Featuring Dorothy Gish and Louis Calhern. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Copley—
"Boyd's Shop," comedy by St. John Ervine. Featuring Whitford Kane. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Plymouth—
"George Washington Slept Here," new comedy by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart. Featuring Ernest Truex, Jean Dixon and Berton Churchill. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays, 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"He Stayed for Breakfast," with Melvyn Douglas. 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Florian," Robert Young. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Fenway—
"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 12:50, 2:45, 7:20, 10:10. "Girl From Havana." 2:30, 6:05, 9.

Fine Arts—
Raimu in "The Baker's Wife." 1, 3, 5:05, 7:10, 9:20.

Keith Memorial—
"Spring Parade," starring Deanna Durbin. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Yesterday's Heroes," with Jean Rogers, Robert Sterling and Russell Gleason. 9:35 a. m. 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Kenmore—
"Good-bye Mr. Chips," Robert Donat and Greer Garson. 2:40, 6:15, 9:50. "Easy Living," Jean Arthur. 1, 4:35, 8:10.

Metropolitan—
"Rangers of Fortune," with Fred MacMurray and Patricia Morison. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:40. "The Quarterback," with Wayne Morris. 11:40 a. m., 2:25, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"The Sea Hawk," featuring Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 10:55 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum." 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Orpheum—
"Foreign Correspondent," starring Joel McCrea. 9 a. m., 12:15, 3:30, 6:40, 10. "Out West With the Peppers." 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:40, 8:50.

Paramount—
"I Want a Divorce," with Joan Blondell and Dick Powell. 9 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:25, 9:25. "Girl From Havana," 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:10, 8:15.

B. K. O. Boston—
"He stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas. 10:30 a. m., 1:20, 4:15, 7:05, 9:55. "Slightly Tempted," Hugh Herbert. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 6, 8:50.

State—
"Foreign Correspondent," starring Joel McCrea. 11:40 a. m., 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. "Out West With the Peppers." 2, 5:25, 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"March of Time—Dramatic Scenes of First Year of World War II." "A Woman Buys a Hat," "Have You Met Yvette?" "Our Gang Comedy." "Community Sing," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay—
"The Sea Hawk," featuring Errol Flynn and Brenda Marshall. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:15. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum." 10 a. m., 1:30, 4:45, 8:05.

Telepix—
"March of Time's Foreign Newsfronts." "Stephen Foster Operetta," "Florida Sports," "Sugar in the South," "Hollywood Stars at Home," two cartoons and 30 minutes news digest.

Tremont—
"All This and Heaven, Too," Bette Davis and Charles Boyer. "Congo Maisie," with Ann Sothern. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux—
"The Whole Town's Talking," with Edward G. Robinson. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45. "Haunted House," with Marcia Mae Jones. 11 a. m. 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:20.

Uptown—
"The Return of Frank James," with Henry Fonda. 3:05, 6:35, 10:05. "The Man I Married," with Francis Lederer and Joan Bennett. 1:25, 4:55, 8:25. "March of Time," 4:45, 8:15, 9:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot." 2 and 8.
Capitol: "Rhythm on the River," Bing Crosby. "The Great McGinty," A. Tamiroff. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Maryland," Brenda Joyce. "Twenty Mule Team," Wallace Beery. 2 and 8.
Regent: "Saturday's Children," J. Garfield and Anne Shirley. "On Their Own." 2 and 8.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Tom Brown's School Days." Freddie Bartholomew. "The Man Who Talked Too Much." 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Boys From Syracuse," Allan Jones and Joe Penner. "Golden Gloves." 1:50 and 8.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. 3:30, 6:35, 9:40. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett. 2, 5:05, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 1:50, 5, 8:10. "They Drive By Night," George Raft. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "Young People," Shirley Temple. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Four Sons," Don Ameche. "Ladies Must Live," Warne Morris. 2 and 7:45.
University: "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas. 3, 6:20, 9:40. "Tom Brown's Schooldays." 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Boys From Syracuse," Allan Jones and Joe Penner. "River's End," Dennis Morgan. 2 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER — Codman Square: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 3:21, 9:21. "We Who Are Young," Lana Turner. 1:45, 7:45.
Dorchester: "You're Not So Tough," Dead End Kids. "Reefer Madness." 2 and 7.
Franklin Park: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 3:15, 9:30. "We Who Are Young," Lant Turner. 1:35, 8:10.
Strand: "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Frances Lederer. 3:23, 9:38. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:54, 8:09.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "My Love Came Back." "Girl From Avenue A." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Untamed," Ray Milland. Akim Tamiroff. 3:03, 7, 9:45. "Sandy Is a Lady." 1:50, 8:33.
Park: "Maryland," Walter Brennan. "Son of the Navy," Tommy Kelly. 1:30 and 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. 3:27, 9:27. "Maryland," Walter Brennan. 1:53, 7:53.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "South of Pago Pago," Victor McLaglen. 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald. 2:30, 8:15. "Girl in 313," 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:30, 4:55, 8:30. "He Stayed for Breakfast," Melvyn Douglas and Loretta Young. 2:55, 6:20, 9:45.
Mystic: "Anne of Windy Poplars," 2, 8:20. "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. 3:30, 6:50, 9:50.
Maplewood: "I Was an Adventuress," Zorina and R. Greene. 3:21, 8:16. "Three Faces West," John Wayne. 1:55, 6:45, 9:42.
Orpheum: "Doctor Takes a Wife," "Half Sinner." 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 1:45, 8. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. 3:25, 9:40.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "All This and Heaven Too," Bette Davis. "Military Academy." 1:30 and 7:30.
Medford: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante," Mickey Rooney. 3:45, 8:30. "Mystery Sea Raiders." 2:25, 6:40, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "House Across the Bay," Joan Bennett and George Raft. "Safari." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "San Francisco," Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Jeanette MacDonald. "Girl From God's Country," Chester Morris. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "My Love Came Back," Olivia de Havilland. 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Pride and Prejudice," Greer Garson and L. Olivier. "We Who Are Young." 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "I Love You Again," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Blondie Has Servant Trouble," Penny Singleton and Arthur Lake.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Young People," Shirley Temple. "Girl From God's Country."
Strand: "The Return of Frank James," Henry Fonda. "The Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer.

REVERE—Boulevard: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2 and 7.
Revere: "South of Pago Pago," Jon Hall and Frances Farmer. "Gold Rush Maisie," Ann Sothern. 2:08, 8:08.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "Beyond Tomorrow," C. Winninger and J. Parker. "Alias the Deacon." Bob Burns and Mischa Auer. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "Florian," Robert Young. 2 and 6:30.
Davis Square: "Little Old New York," Richard Greene, Alice Faye and Fred MacMurray. "Zanzibar," Lola Lane and James Craig. 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Saturday's Children," John Garfield. "Murder in the Air," Ronald Reagan. 2 and 7:45.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "The Great McGinty," Brian Donlevy. "Captain Is a Lady," Charles Coburn. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "Turnabout," C. Landis and J. Hubbard. "Hidden Enemy." 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Divorce of Lady X," L. Olivier and Merle Oberon. "Elephant Boy." 1:45 and 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "The Lost Patrol," Victor McLaglen and Boris Karloff. 3:30, 9:15. "Just Like a Woman."
Princess: "Queen of Destiny," Anna Neagle. "March of Time, No. 13."

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Man I Married," Joan Bennett and Francis Lederer. "River's End." 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN — Coolidge: "Maryland," Fay Bainter and Brenda Joyce. "Golden Gloves." 1:45 and 7:45.
Watertown Square: "Untamed," Ray Milland, Patricia Morison and Akim Tamiroff. "Mad Men of Europe." 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Maryland," Fay Bainter and Brenda Joyce. "Girl in 313," Kent Taylor and Florence Rice. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "I Was an Adventuress," Zorina and Richard Greene. "1,000,000 B. C." Victor Mature, Carole Landis and Lon Chaney, Jr. 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "They Drive by Night," George Raft. "The Way of All Flesh." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Four Sons," Don Ameche. 3:45, 8:05. "I Was an Adventuress," Zorina. 2:15, 6:30, 9:43.

Furniture Quiz

WHICH STYLE IS THIS ?

18th Century English . . . Modern . . . French Provincial . . . French Court . . . Early Georgian . . . Regency . . . Colonial . . . Chippendale.

ANSWER

See the furniture advertisement of The Christian Science Monitor on another page.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

SHOWPLACE OF THE NATION **RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL** ROCKEFELLER CENTER
Held Over Second Week
CARY GRANT • MARTHA SCOTT
"THE HOWARDS OF VIRGINIA"
Sir Cedric Hardwicke • Alan Marshal • Richard Carlson
Produced by Frank Lloyd • A Columbia Picture
ON THE STAGE: "HEARTS ARE TRUMPS"—as melody, mirth and gay dances reign through four spirited, spectacular scenes in Russell Markert's colorful revue. Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Erno Rapee.
FIRST MEZZANINE SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE • Phone Circle 6-4600

PLAZA 58th St. bet. PARK & MADISON — ERROL FLYNN in The Sea Hawk — Thurs. to Sun. at 12:00, 2:25, 4:50, 7:15, 9:40 P. M.

"BRIGHAM YOUNG —FRONTIERSMAN" Tyrone POWER • Linda DARNELL • Dean JAGGER
★ PLUS A BIG STAGE SHOW ★ ROXY 7th Avenue & 50th St.

BOSTON (STAGE)

Plymouth—Last 6 Times | MAT. TOM'W
SAM H. HARRIS presents GEORGE WASHINGTON SLEPT HERE — New Comedy by GEORGE S. KAUFMAN & MOSS HART, Authors of "THE MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER"
With ERNEST TRUEX, JEAN DIXON, BERTON CHURCHILL
EVES.: $2.75, $2.20, $1.65, $1.10, $.85, $.55
MATS.: THURS.-SAT., $1.65, $1.10, $.85, $.55

CIVIC REPERTORY THEATRE | EVES. 8:30 | MAT. TODAY
254 HUNTINGTON AVE.—PHONE COM. 4420
OSCAR SERLIN presents CLARENCE DAY'S
LIFE WITH FATHER
Made into a play by HOWARD LINDSAY & RUSSEL CROUSE
with Dorothy GISH & Louis CALHERN
Tickets Also at Filene's and Jordan's
Eves. $1 to $2.50. Mat. Wed., Sat., $1 to $2 Plus Tax

COPLEY NOW PLAYING
COPLEY PRODUCTIONS PRESENT WHITFORD KANE in ST. JOHN ERVINE'S NEW COMEDY
BOYD'S SHOP
with HIRAM SHERMAN • HELEN TRENHOLME • WILLIAM POST, JR., and Distinguished Cast
EVES.: 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50. Wed. and Sat. Mats.: 50c, 75c, $1.00 plus tax.

BOSTON (MOVIES)

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Fred MacMurray
Patricia Morison—Albert Dekker
"RANGERS of FORTUNE"
Also: "The Quarterback"

EXETER KEN 7067
Thursday, Friday, Saturday
Nelson Eddy—Jeanette MacDonald in "NEW MOON"
Nancy Kelly—Roland Young in "PRIVATE LIVES"

SOUTH STATION UB 5560
Mother of Invention ONE YR. of WAR 2½ HR. PROGRAM
LEON ERROL • QUIRL QUEST • 2 CARTOONS

Managers of Theatres
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 700,000
Previous day's sales 807,100
1940 volume to date 154,634,075
1939 volume to date 201,293,686

Many Stocks Show Gains In Late Trading

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Under the stiffening influence of a fairly strong group of chemicals, the stock market advanced today.

Steels and rails, at the end, joined the forward position which chemicals had held throughout the session. Turnover was about 700,000 shares.

Traders engaged in little more than testing operations until the final hour when the ticker tape started moving at the liveliest pace experienced during the day.

Firmness was shown by such shares as Westinghouse, Dow Chemical, Union Carbide, Allied Chemical, American Can, General Steel Castings preferred, N. Y. Shipbuilding common, International Mercantile Marine, Electric Boat, Douglas, and American Smelting.

On the backward slide were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Sears Roebuck, Glenn Martin, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Wall Street operators were obviously awaiting developments in the Axis powers' efforts to include spain and Russia in their alliance.

Gainers in the curb included N. Y. Shipbuilding Founders shares, Sherwin Williams, Hartford Electric, Midwest Pipe & Supply, Pittsburgh & Lake Erie and Western Tablet & Stationery.

Corporate Bonds Higher

Investors again searched the bond lists today for issues in line to benefit from the business upswing and many corporate loans extended previous advances.

Rails and industrials in the lower ratings scored the widest advances as prices were bid up on the assumption improvement in earning power would afford better coverage for interest.

Several German bonds jumped 3 to more than 5 points in thin markets, including Hamburg State 6s, Prussia 6s, Rhine Westphalia 6s, Dresden 7s and United Steel Works 3¼s.

Showing gains of fractions to around 2 points were Market Street Railway stamped 5s, Alleghany 5s of '49, Baltimore & Ohio convertibles of '60, International Telephone 5s, Canadian National Railway 4½s of '57, Lehigh Valley Terminal 5s of '41, Portland General Electric 4½s and Western Union 5s of '60.

Other gainers included Marion Steam Shovel 6s of '47 and International Mercantile Marine 6s.

Demand for top grade investment liens was sharpened by prospects for October revival of activity in the new issues market. Offerings already arranged promise the largest volume of corporate borrowing for the year, some investment quarters said.

Foreign loans were mixed. Some of the Italian and Japanese obligations rallied from recent lows. Uruguay issues were strong. The British Empire group showed minor changes.

U. S. Governments were quiet and steady.

Rise in War Risk Rates to Far East

NEW YORK (AP)—Cargo boats flying the United States flag on voyages to and from the East and Far East were given preferential treatment in a sharp upward revision of war risk rates, it was disclosed.

The rates were changed soon after announcement of Japanese adherence to the Axis cause.

Trade routes affected bear to this nation such vital supplies as rubber, tin, chrome ores, tungsten, manganese, and other raw materials not produced here in sufficient quantities.

Shipping quarters interpreted the changes as another step to increased participation by the U. S. in the world's sea-borne traffic.

A sample of the rate changes follows:

On shipments to and from the East and Far East via the Panama Canal or across the Pacific, an unchanged rate of ¾ of 1 per cent of the value of the cargo will apply on U. S.-flag vessels. Other neutral flag rates will be lifted to 2 per cent from 1 per cent and belligerent rates from 1½ to 2 per cent.

Wheat Prices Lower On Profit Taking

CHICAGO, Oct. 2 (AP)—Wheat prices backed down almost a cent a bushel today as a result of selling by dealers accepting profits.

The urge to take profits ranging from fractions up to 5 or 7 cents a bushel accumulated over the past month was the dominating trade factor although sluggish flour business and a sharp decline of wheat at Buenos Aires attracted attention. Crop experts raised their estimates of domestic spring wheat production slightly but the indicated harvest still was below the latest government forecast.

Brokers' Loans Increase $6,000,000 During Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that last week's loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $301,000,000.

The week ended Sept. 25 and the total represented an increase of $6,000,000 when compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $466,000,000.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	58¼	58¼	58¼	Oct 1
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	Oct 1
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	8	5¾	5¾	5¾	
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	2	21⅜	21½	21½	+ ⅛
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	8	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅜
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 30
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	6	4⅞	4¾	4¾	
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 1
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	10⅜	10½	10⅜	+ ¼
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	13	12⅜	11⅞	12⅛	+ ⅜
22	7	Alleghany pr pf	5	21	20	20¾	+ ¼
26⅛	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	17	23⅝	23	23⅜	+ ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	9¼	9	9¼	+ ¼
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	4	169	166	169	+2½
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 19
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	1	13	12¾	13	
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	10	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	5	70	69⅝	70	Oct 1
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	14	35¾	34½	35⅝	+1½
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Sep 24
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	13	13	13	
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	+1⅜
21	12⅛	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	2	16	16	16	+ ¾
75	41¾	Am Airlines	14	58¼	57¾	58¼	+ ¾
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
9⅜	5⅛	Am Bosch	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	Oct 1
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	1	37	36½	36½	— ½
2¾	1⅜	Am Cable & R	20	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	3	100⅜	100½	100⅜	+ ⅞
178⅞	164	Am Can pf (7)	4	177¼	177¼	177¼	Sep 30
33⅛	18	Am Car & Fdy	21	28⅜	27½	28¼	+ ⅜
54½	34	Am Car&Fdy pf	20	56	54	56	+1⅞
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	2	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	+ ¼
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	107⅜	107¾	107¾	Sep 18
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	1	130	130	130	Oct 1
9⅜	5½	Am Coltype(1¼e)	1	6¾	6⅝	6¾	
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Oct 1
15¼	8	Am Crys S (1⅝e)	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 1
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	2	1⅞	2	+ ¼
6⅝	3½	Am European	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Sep 27
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 1
24½	9½	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Sep 24
28¼	10⅜	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	4	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	63	35	32½	35	+2¼
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	Sep 16
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	55	54¼	55	
37⅜	15⅜	Am Ice	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Sep 27
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	— ⅜
6⅜	3	Am Internat'l	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
13½	12¼	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep 13
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	50	50	50	Sep 25
22⅜	10	Am Locomotive	14	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ¼
74	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	15	74⅞	72¼	74⅞	+2⅜
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	13⅛	13¼	13¼	+ ½
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	2	2½	2⅜	2½	Oct 1
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	2	17	16⅜	16⅝	— ½
121	90	Am Met 6⅝pf(6)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	Oct 1
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	31	3¼	3⅛	3¼	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	7	51½	51¼	51¾	— ⅛
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (33¾k)	3	45	44⅞	44⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	34	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	26	12½	12¼	12½	+ ⅜
12⅞	6¾	Am Saf R (.80)	8	7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	6	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
54	30¼	Am Sm & R (2e)	9	42⅜	42	42⅜	+ ⅜
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	2	139⅜	139	139	Sep 16
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	1	58½	58½	58½	
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	59	27	25¾	26⅞	+1⅛
14⅜	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	19	12¾	12⅜	12¾	+ ¼
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	14	14	14	+ ⅜
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	71⅞	71¼	71¼	Oct 1
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14	14	14	Sep 21
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	9	163⅜	162¾	163½	
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	77	76	77	+ ¼
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	4	77¾	77¼	77¼	— ½
153½	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	153½	153½	153½	Oct 1
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	5	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	8	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	92½	92½	92½	Sep 25
12	6	Am Woolen	11	9¾	9¾	9¾	
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	13	49¾	49	49½	
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	12	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
45½	35	Am Z p pf (33¾k)	2	43⅞	42	43⅞	Sep 25
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	60	23¼	22⅝	23	+ ¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	2	30¾	30⅛	30¾	Sep 20
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	11¾	11½	11¾	Sep 25
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Sep 21
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	Oct 1
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	106	106	106	Oct 1
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	6	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	3	45½	45½	45½	+ ½
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅜	Arm Cork (¾e)	4	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	5	8½	8⅜	8⅜	
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	3	5⅝	5½	5⅝	+ ⅛
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	7	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ⅛
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Sep 26
85	49½	As DG2pf(16¼k)	2	77½	77½	77½	Oct 1
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	46	17¾	16¾	17⅝	+ ⅝
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	5	52⅛	52¼	52¼	+ ½
23¼	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	19	14	13½	14	+ ¼
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	7	13¼	11¼	12⅝	+1⅛
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	8	17	15½	17	+2
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	2	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ⅛
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	108	108	108	Oct 1
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (.15e)	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	3	48	48	48	Sep 30
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	2	65	65	65	Sep 25
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	2	3⅛	3	3⅛	Sep 30
8⅜	4	Aviation Corp	15	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	39	16¾	16⅛	16⅝	+ ¼
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	25	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ¼
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	8	5⅞	5½	5¾	+ ¼
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 1
16⅝	8½	Barber As (½e)	3	11⅜	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	1	6½	6½	6½	Sep 27
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	2	8¼	8⅛	8¼	+ ⅛
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	3	29¼	29	29¼	— ¼
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	24	24	24	Sep 24
112½	105	Beat pf xw (5)	1	106½	106½	106½	Sep 27
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun 17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	113½	113½	113½	Oct 1
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	19	32½	31⅞	32¼	
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
56¾	48¼	Len Ind Lpf(2½)	1	53	53	53	Sep 27
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	30	30	30	Sep 28
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	65	81½	79⅞	81½	+ ⅞
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	3	123¾	123¾	123¾	+ ½
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	25	25	25	+ ½
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	5	20½	20½	20½	— ⅛
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(⅛e)	23	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
28⅜	12¾	Boeing Airplane	17	16½	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
29⅝	19¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	2	28	27½	28	
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅜
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	5	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (⅔e)	14	19	18⅝	19	+ ⅜
2¾	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 19
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	1	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅜
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	5	5	5	Oct 1
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	5	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg(1½e)	19	22⅜	22⅛	22⅜	+ ¼
39⅝	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	37¾	37¾	37¾	— ¼
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	2	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
3⅞	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	9	24⅜	24⅛	24¼	+ ⅛
114⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝	A'g 13
25¼	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	16	16	16	Sep 28
37½	27	Brown Shoe (2)	1	30	30	30	+1
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1⅜e)	6	23½	23¼	23½	+ ⅛
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	18	9⅞	9½	9⅞	+ ⅜
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	7	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wh (.20e)	10	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
34¼	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	1	33	33	33	
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	31½	31½	31½	— ½
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	+ ¼
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	5	8	7⅞	8	
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	46	3½	2⅝	3	+ ⅜
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	1	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	4	19	18¾	18¾	+ ¼
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	4½	4½	4½	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	10	9⅜	8¾	9⅜	+ ⅜
15¼	9	Byron Jack (1)	8	12⅞	12½	12⅞	+ ¼

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	18	18	18	
52½	50⅛	Calif P pf (2½)	1	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	Sep 28
1⅛	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1¼	1⅛	1¼	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla (1e)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	9	15⅜	15½	15½	
23½	11⅜	Canada Dry	5	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+ ⅛
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	17	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	1	37	37	37	Sep 30
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4	4	4	Sep 27
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	2	31⅞	31¼	31⅞	+ ⅜
3	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	4	3	3	3	
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	6	57⅞	56½	57⅞	+1⅞
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	6	49½	48¾	49½	+ ½
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	25	29½	28¾	29½	— ⅛
12½	5	Celotex Corp	6	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	6	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 6
11¾	4	Cent Violetta B	7	5½	5½	5½	
6	2¾	Century Rib M	1	3½	3½	3½	— ⅜
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	14	30	29	30	+1
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	15	5⅜	5⅛	5⅜	+ ¼
21½	15	Chain Belt(1¼e)	2	21½	21½	21½	Sep 30
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	1	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ¼
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	17½	17½	17½	Sep 24
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2⅝e)	15	40⅞	40¼	40⅝	+ ¼
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞	Sep 26
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1½	1¼	1¼	Sep 25
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Oct 1
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 1
¾	⅜	Chi M S P&P pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	34	12½	11⅛	12⅜	+ ⅞
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	7	35⅜	33½	34⅜	+ ⅞
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	46	46	46	Sep 30
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 30
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 30
¾	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Sep 30
11	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16⅛	9	ChickashaC(¼e)	1	11	11	11	Sep 27
6⅝	1⅝	Ch'ids Co	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	92	81¼	79½	80¾	+ ⅞
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
4½	2	City Stores	1	3	3	3	Oct 1
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	1	34	34	34	
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	1	33½	33½	33½	Oct 1
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	4	29¾	29¼	29½	— ¼
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	1	34½	34	34	— ⅛
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	2	109½	108¾	108¾	—1¼
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	61	61	61	Sep 20
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	12	11¼	11⅛	11⅛	
102	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	100¼	100¼	100¼	
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	3	27⅜	27	27⅜	— ⅜
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	22⅝	22⅛	22⅝	+ ⅝
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	— ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	Sep 30
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	35	5⅜	5¼	5¼	
93⅛	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	3	79	78	79	+2
8½	3½	Colum Pict	6	5	5	5	
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	4	20¾	20½	20½	— ¼
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	5	83	83	83	+1
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	2	32	31¾	31¾	— ¼
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	98	98	98	Sep 26
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	18	37¾	36⅜	37½	
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	2	102½	102½	102½	— ⅛
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	14	10⅜	10	10½	
1⅜	¾	Com'th & South	10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	58	57½	58	+ ½
33	25⅛	Com Edis (1.80)	31	30¾	30⅜	30⅝	— ⅛
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	3	3	3	3	Sep 19
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	2	18	18	18	— ⅛
13⅜	8	Congress Cigar	8	13¾	13½	13½	Sep 27
12⅛	10	Congress Cig ct	1	12½	12¼	12½	Sep 27
31½	17⅜	Consol Aircraft	5	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅜
16	7⅜	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	
9⅞	4⅝	Cons Cop (.30e)	1	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	31	27	26½	26½	— ½
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	106½	106½	106½	Oct 1
1⅛	⅛	Con Film Ind	6	½	½	½	Oct 1
10½	5¼	Cons F pf (3¾k)	1	8	8	8	+ ¼
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 30
8⅜	5½	Cons Oil (.72½e)	25	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
2¼	1	Con RR Cub pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	5	4½	4¼	4½	
19½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	3	19	18¾	19	Oct 1
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	2	102½	102¼	102½	
19½	9⅞	Container (¾e)	5	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅛
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	3	1⅛	¾	¾	Sep 27
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	2	83	83	83	Oct 1
49¼	33	Cont Can (1½e)	10	40¼	40	40	
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	115	115	115	Sep 26
9¼	4⅜	Cont Dia F (¼e)	2	6½	6⅜	6½	
40⅞	27⅜	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
43¼	2	Cont Motors	28	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (¾e)	25	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
33	18½	Cont Steel (¾e)	25	24⅞	24	24¼	+ ⅜
51½	15⅝	Cop'weld (.60e)	25	21	20½	20⅞	+ ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	60	60	60	+ ⅜
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	3	53	52⅞	52⅞	— ⅛
179	165	Corn Prods pf(7)	1	176½	176½	176½	+7½
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	1	5	5	5	
1½	⅜	Coty Internat'l	3	½	½	½	Oct 1
24¼	13	Crane Co	32	22⅜	21¾	22¼	+ ¼
32¾	19½	Cr of Wh (1.90e)	4	21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
7¾	3⅜	Crosley Corp	12	6	5	5¾	+ ⅜
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	6	26½	26	26½	
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	3	40¾	40¾

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Carpet Trade Seen Prepared For Wool Lack

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The possible effect of the war on the supply and prices of wool is causing unjustified alarm as to the ability of the American carpet industry to continue producing an adequate supply of floor coverings at reasonable prices, according to John A. Sweetser, President of the Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Company.

In the first place, Mr. Sweetser said, Bigelow-Sanford—and presumably other leading companies in the industry—have substantial inventories of raw materials, so that no actual shortage can develop for some months to come, at the earliest. In the event that any such shortage finally develops, he said, the use of other fibers mixed with wool will enable the industry to provide the public with rugs that are superior in some ways to all-wool rugs, and at prices that should approximate the present-day level.

"It is admittedly difficult," Mr. Sweetser said, "to obtain an adequate supply of the proper varieties of wool at the present time. But this situation may change quickly if war developments make possible an increase in shipments of wool from England, France and other foreign countries. The present lack of stability in the supply and prices of wool, however, is nothing new. It has always been a problem in the floor covering business.

"Hence, for some years past our company has been working steadily on the development of other fibers that could be mixed with wool in the manufacture of carpets so as to reduce our dependency on the unstable supply and price structure of wools grown entirely outside the United States. We have succeeded in securing a staple rayon which, when mixed with wool, produces a serviceable and satisfactory floor covering. The product is not cheap 'ersatz' goods, nor should it be regarded in any way as a mere substitute for all wool rugs.

"The use of staple rayon in the manufacture of rugs and carpets," Mr. Sweetser said, "should be a great boon to American industry. All of the wool now being used in our industry is imported, whereas rayon is a domestic product. The floor covering industry represents a tremendous potential market for the American manufacturers of rayon.

"Carpets of this new type," Mr. Sweetser stated, "have been on sale to the public since July 1 and have met with wide public acceptance."

Dividend Declarations

Interim

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs of Record
Burmah Oil Co	5%			
Accumulated				
Amer Zinc L&S pr pf	$1.25		Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Courier-Post Co 7% pf	$1.75		Oct. 1	Sep. 20
U S Cold Storage Corp 7% pf	$1.75		Sep. 30	Sep. 27
Extra				
Can Oil Cos Ltd	12½c		Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Fuller Brush Co A	75c		Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Guarantee Co of N A (Montreal, Que)	$2.50		Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Harnahw Chem Co	50c		Sep. 30	Sep. 24
Reduced				
Consol Oil Corp	12½c		Nov. 15	Oct. 15
Gen Tr Co Can	$1.25		Oct. 15	Sep. 21
Irregular				
Gleaner Harv Corp	15c		Sep. 30	Sep. 25
Great Lakes Tow Co non-cumul	$3.50		Oct. 5	Sep. 30
Royal Typewrit Co	20c M	Nov.	1	Oct. 14
Regular				
Amer Home Prod	25c	Oct.	18	Oct. 8
Andes Copper Min	$1.25	Q	Oct.	1
Atlas Acceptance Corp	5c	Q	Oct.	25
Atlas Corp	$1.25	Q	Oct.	1
Babcock & Wilcox	25c	Oct.	25	Oct. 7
Badger Pap Mills	40c	Oct.	31	Oct. 15
Do 6% pf	50c	Q	Oct.	25
Beatty Bros Ltd 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov.	1
Berland Shoe Sts	12½c	Q	Nov.	1
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Nov.	1
Bibb Mfg Co	50c	Q	Nov.	1
Can Oil Cos Ltd	12½c	Q	Nov.	1
Cent Hud G&E	20c	Q	Nov.	1
Do 4½% pf	$1.126	Q	Oct.	31
Cent Investors Corp	5c	Q	Oct.	25
Cent Ran Tel	$1.50	S	Oct.	21
Chapman Val Mfg	50c		Oct.	1
Conn (C G) Ltd	8c	Q	Oct.	25
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	15
Conn (C G) Ltd 6% pf Class A	$1.50	Q	Oct.	15
Corn Prod Ref Co	75c	Q	Oct.	21
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	15
Dallas National Bank (Dallas, Texas)	40c	Q	Oct.	1
Do	40c	Q	Oct.	1
Dixie Cup-Seager pf	$1.25	Q	Nov.	1
El Bd & Sh 56 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov.	1
Do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Nov.	1
First Nat Bk (Toms River, N. J.)	87½c	Q	Oct.	1
Do	87½c	Q	Oct.	1
Fuller Brush Co	12½c	Q	Jan.	2
Fundamental Inv	15c	Q	Nov.	1
Greenfld Gas Lt	75c		Oct.	1
Guar Co of No Amer (Montreal, Que)	$1.50	Q	Oct.	15
Harshaw Chem Co	25c	Q	Sep.	30
Do, 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Sep.	30
Hartford Elec Lt	68¾c		Nov.	1
Haverhill Gas Lt	20c		Oct.	1
Haughton Elev Co	$6			
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Oct.	1
Heeter Prod	15c	Q	Nov.	1
Holly Sug Co pf	87½c	Q	Oct.	1
La Cros T 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov.	1
Lazarus (F&R) & Co	75c	Q	Oct.	1
Lee Rubber & Tire	75c		Oct.	15
Lenox Water Co	$1.25	Q	Oct.	28
Lunkenheimer Co	75c		Oct.	1
McLellan Stores	20c		Oct.	15
Do pf	$1.50	Q	Nov.	1
Merch Tr (Balto)	$2.50	Q	Nov.	1
Mich Seaml Tube	50c		Oct.	7
Middlesex Pr Cp	25c	Q	Oct.	1
Mont Pow $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov.	1
Nat Distillers Prod	50c	Q	Nov.	1
N E Fire Ins	12c	Q	Oct.	15
Oahu Sugar Ltd	5c	M	Oct.	1
Ohio Tel Sv 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov.	1
Penmans Ltd	75c	Q	Oct.	1
Pennsyl Pw $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Nov.	15
Plymouth Cord	$1.25	Q	Oct.	15
Rhode Isl PS $2 pf	50c	Q	Oct.	21
Do class A	50c	Q	Nov.	1
Royal Typewr pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	15
St Croix Paper	$1	Q	Oct.	25
Dan' Diego Cons G&E pf	$1.75	Q	Oct.	15
Schuylkill Haven Co (Pa)	$2	S	Oct.	1
Seed Nat Bk (Boston)	$1	Q	Oct.	1
Smyth Mfg Co	$1	Q	Oct.	1
Sun Glow Industr	12½c	Q	Oct.	25
Union El (Mo) pf	$1.25	Q	Oct.	15
Un Gas of Can Ltd	20c	Q	Dec.	18
Un Gas Tr (Springfield, Mass)	90c	Q	Oct.	1
U S Fire Insur	50c	Q	Oct.	1
Waterbury Farrell Fdy & Machine	50c		Oct.	1
Westvaco Chlor Pr	35c	Q	Nov.	1
Do pf	37½c	Q	Nov.	1

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot Conn. Valley 12.00; export, fas NY 9.90. Tin steady; spot and nearby 51.50; forward 51.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.00-5.05; East St. Louis 4.85. Zinc steady. East St. Louis spot and forward 7.25. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, quicksilver, platinum, Chinese wolframite, and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Japan Ships Gold to U. S.

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—Six million dollars' worth of gold bullion from Japan's dwindling supply arrived in San Francisco from Yokohama aboard the Japanese freighters Kunurasa Maru and Tosan Maru. The gold was consigned to the Yokohama Specie Bank here.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 45-43	108.16	108.14	108.16
1 3¼s 46-44	109.10	109.10	109.10
1 3s 48-46	111.8	111.8	111.8
5 3¼s 49-46	111.28	111.26	111.28
1 2½s 53-49	106.14	106.14	106.14
50 2¾s 54-57	108.14	108.14	108.14
1 3s 55-51	111.10	111.10	111.10
60 2½s 60-55	109.1	103.31	109.1
141 2¼s 59-56	108.2	107.31	108.2
Home Owners Loan			
1 3s 53-44	107.14	107.14	107.14
New York City Bond			
51 3s 80	97	96¾	97

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
6 Abitibi P&P 5s '53	47	47	47
8 Alleghany cv 5s '44	93½	92½	93½
15 Alleghany cv 5s '49	79	78½	79
18 Alleghany 5s '50 st	54	53½	53¾
19 Allied Strs 4½s '51	100	99⅞	100
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	107¾	107½	107¾
76 Am & For P 5s 2030	49¾	49¼	49½
6 AmIChem 5½s '49	103¾	103¼	103¾
4 Am Int 5½s '49	98⅞	98⅛	98⅛
3 Am T&T 5½s '43	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
7 Am T&T 3¼s '66	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
4 Arm Del 4s'57	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
28 AT&SF 4s'95	105⅜	105⅛	105⅜
13 AT&SF 4½s'48	103¾	103¾	103¾
11 A C Line 1st 4s'52	67⅞	67½	67⅞
2 A C Line clt 4s'52	65¾	65¼	65¾
1 A C Line 4½s'64	55¾	55⅜	55⅜
4 A C Line 5s'45	66⅞	66¾	66⅞
2 Atl & Dan 2d 4s'48	32¼	32⅛	32¼
22 B&O 1st mtg '48 st	70½	70¼	70¼
39 M&O '95 st A	35½	35	35
38 B&O '95 st C	39½	39¼	39½
27 B&O 2000 st D	35	34¾	34¾
48 B&O '96 st F	35	34¾	34¾
70 B&O cv '60 st	14	13¾	14
20 B&O 4s'48	70¾	70¼	70¾
2 B&OPLE&AWV 4s'51 st	61	61	61
7 B&O S W '50 st	47⅞	47	47
1 B&O T C 4s'59	58	58	58
1 Bang & Ar cv 4s'51 st	63	63	63
8 Bang & Aroos 5s'43	96	96	96
10 Beth Stl 3½s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Beth Stl 3s'60	105¾	105¾	105¾
7 Boston&Me 5s'67	103¾	103¼	103¾
42 Bost&Me 4s'60	73½	73¼	73½
2 Bost&Me 4¾s'61	72¾	72¾	72¾
10 Bost&Me 4½s'70	70¾	71⅜	71⅜
5 Boston&Me 5s'55	20¼	19⅞	19⅞
9 Bkly Un Gas 5s'57 B	77	76⅞	77
12 Buf R&P '57 st	107½	107	107½
3 Bush Term 5s'55	42¾	42	42¾
1 Can Nat 5s'69 Jly	41¾	41	41¾
11 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	95¼	95¼	95¼
3 Can Nat 4¾s'35	96¼	96	96
14 Can Nat Ry 4¾s'51	95	95	95
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	93	92½	93
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	93¼	93¼	93¼
3 Can Nor 6½s'46	93	93	93
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	93½	93½	93½
4 Can Nor 6½s'46	93	93	93
4 Can Pac 5s '54	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Can Pac 4½s'56	70	70	70
2 Can Pac 4s perp	65	65	65
5 Cen of Ga 5½s'59	53	52	53
5 Cen NY Pow 3¾s'62	112	111½	112
10 Cen Pac 5s '60	108½	108½	108½
16 Cen RRNJ 5s '87	47¼	47	47¼
1 Certain-td 5½s'48	16¼	15⅞	16
1 ChamP&F'38f 4½s'50	103¾	103¾	103¾
C&O 3½s '96 D	102	101¾	102
28 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	102	102	102
1 C&O rfg 3½s'63F	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 CB&Q gen 4s '58	84	84	84
6 CB&Q 4s Ill '49	85¼	85	85
10 CB&Q 3¼s Ill '49	97¼	97	97
3 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	91¾	91	91
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	14¾	14½	14¾
1 Chi I & L 5s '66	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 Chi I & L 4s '47	7	7	7
15 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	19	19	19
3 CMSP&Pac 5s 2000	5¾	5¾	5¾
5 CM&SP 4¾s 89F	13¾	13¼	13¾
5 CM&SP 4½s '89C	28⅛	28½	28½
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	28¾	28½	28½
1 Chi&NW 6½s'36	28	28	28
3 Chi&NW rm 5s '87	21½	21¾	21½
4 Chi&NWcv4¼s'49	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
5 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	11¼	11¼	11¼
5 Chi&NW4½s 2037C	11½	11¼	11½
2 CRI&P 4½s'52A	11¼	11¼	11¼
2 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	7½	7½	7½
1 CRI&P 4s '88	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 CRI&P 4s '88 ct	14	14	14
13 CRI&P rfg 5s'34	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 CRI&P rfg 4s'34 ct	6¾	6¾	6¾
5 CSL&NO 5s'51 reg	51¾	51¾	51¾
7 CT Hte&SE rfg 5s'66	74	74	74
4 Ch Un Sta 3¼s'63	56½	56½	56½
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s'63	108¾	108¾	108¾
17 Ch&W Ind 4¼s'62	101	101	101
19 Ch&W Ind 4s'52	92¼	91½	91½
18 Childs Co 5s'43	91	90¾	91
14 CCC&StL 4½s'77	57¾	57	57¼
29 Clev Elec Ill 3s '70	69¼	69¼	69¼
12 ClevUnTerm5½s'72	86¼	86	86¼
19 ClevUnTerm4½s'73	76⅝	76	76⅝
43 Colo&So 4¼s'80	70¼	69¾	70¼
3 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	30	30	30
3 Colmbia G 5s 1961	21	21	21
1 Com'lMackay Ins '60ww	105¼	105¼	105¼
9 Comwlth&Edev3½s'58	28¾	28¾	28¾
10 Con Edis 2¼s '46	122	122	122
8 Con Edis 3½s'58	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Con Edis 3½s'58	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
2 Con Edis cv 3½s'51	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
5 Con Rys 4s '54	106¼	106	106
5 Con Rys 4s '55 Jan	15	15	15
5 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110¾	110¾	110¾
5 Consum Pow 3½s'66	110¼	110¼	110¼
10 Cont'al Oil 2¾s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Crown Cork 4½s'48	107¾	107¾	107¾
3 Crown Cork 4s '50	105¾	105¼	105¼
5 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	104¾	104¾	104¾
24 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	19¼	19	19½
10 Dayton P & L 3s 70	106¼	106¾	106¾
27 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	85¾	85	85¼
5 D & R G 4s 36	77¼	77¼	77¼
5 D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	2	2	2
5 Det Ed 4½s 61	107	107	107
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	108	108	108
11 Elgin Joliet & E3¼s '70	102	102	102
16 Erie rfg 5s 67	15¾	15¾	15¾
10 Erie rfg 5s 75	16	15¾	15¾
30 Erie 1st lien 4s 96	70½	69¾	70
22 Erie gen lien 4s 96	34	33¾	33¾
14 Erie cv 4s 53 A	27¾	26¾	26¾
5 Erie cv 4s 53 B	27¾	26¾	26¾
10 Erie Gene 6s 57	82¼	81½	82¼
4 Fairbanks Morse 4s 56	106	106	106
4 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	104¾	104¼	104¾
42 Geen Stl Cast 5½s'49	85½	84¾	84½
1 Goodrich 4¼s'56	105	105	105
10 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Gt Nor 5½s'53	100¾	100¾	100¾
1 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	94	94	94
19 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	105¾	105¾	105¾
41 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	98½	98¼	98¼
46 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	86¼	85⅞	85⅞
10 G Bay & W deb B	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Gulf M & N 5s '50	81	81	81
2 Harlem Riv & P 4s'54	70	70	70
4 Houston Co 1st mtg '44	86	86	86
11 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A	100¾	100½	100¾
17 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	31¾	31½	31½
1 Hud & Man inc 5s '57	45¾	45½	45½
2 Ill Bell Tel 3½s'70 B	12	12	12
6 Ill Cen 3½s'52	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Ill Cen 4s '53	42¼	42	42
2 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	44½	44½	44½
11 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	47¼	46¾	47
4 Ill Cen 5s '55	44¼	43½	43½
37 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	53	53	53
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	47½	46¾	47
4 Indpls & Lou 4s'56	47¼	47¼	47¼
7 Interlake Iron cv 4s '47	16¼	16¼	16¼
7 Int Gt Nor 6s'52	91	91	91
37 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	9¼	9	9¼
18 Int Paper 6s '55	69	66	68
10 Int T & T 4½s'52	102⅞	102⅝	102⅝
37 Int T & T 5s '55	22½	22	22⅛
1 Jones & Laus St 4½s'61	24¼	23½	24¼
12 K C South 5s '50	100¾	100¾	100¾
12 K C South 3s '50	70	70	70
2 Lac Gas 5½s 53	65¾	65¼	65¾
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	56¼	56	56¼
34 L S & M S 3½s 97	56	56	56
26 L S & M S 3½s	90½	90	90½
10 Lautaro Nit inc 7s	87¼	87	87¼
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	30	30	30
3 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	61¼	61¼	61¼
3 Leh Val HTerm5s54	43	43	43
4 Leh Val NY4½s40	46	46	46
5 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	25¼	25	25¼
9 Leh Val4½s 2003 asd	22	21¾	22
21 Leh Val 4s 2003	20½	20½	20½
1 Leh Val Term 5s 41	54	54	54
1 Liggett & M 7s 44	24	24	24
18 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	84¼	84¼	84¼
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	102½	102½	102½
9 Lou&N 4½s 2003	96	96	96
18 Louis & N 3¾s 2003	87½	87½	87½
1 Louis & N 3½s A '50	104	104	104
3 Maine Cen 4s 45	80½	80½	80½
1 Marion StShov6s47	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Marion StShov 6s47st	86	85	85
27 Market St Ry 5s 45 st	65	64	65
10 McKess&Rob 5½s 50	99¼	99⅛	99⅛
5 MilSparta&NW 4s 47	16	16	16
4 Mich Con Gas 4s 63	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
8 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38	6	5⅞	5⅞
2 M-K-Tex 5s 62A	14½	14½	14½
26 M-K-Tex aj2s& 67	5	5	5
2 M-K-T 4½s 78	12¾	12¾	12¾
2 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90	24¼	24	24¼
10 Mo Pac 5s 77 P	17¼	17	17⅛
2 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛
27 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	17	17	17
7 Mob&O 4½s 77 ct	46¾	38¾	35¾
2 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	103½	103½	103½
5 Mont&Essex 5s 55	41	41	41
3 Mor&cEssex 4½s 55	37	36½	37
6 Nash Cha&StL 4s 78	42¼	42¼	42¼
8 Na Dairy 3¾s 51	67¼	67	67
2 Nat Distill 3½s 49	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 New Eng T&T5s52	126¼	126¼	126¼
2 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	70	70	70
1 NO Tex&M 5s B '54 ct	60¾	60¾	60¾
1 NY & Putnam 4s'93	22	22	22
39 NYC rfg 5s 2013	54½	54½	54½
109 NYC 4½s 2013 A	65¾	65¼	65¼
12 NYC cn 4s'98	59¼	58¾	58¾
64 NYC 3½s'46	64	63¾	63¾
35 NYC cv 3¼s'52	90	89¼	90
6 NYC & HR 4s'42	63¼	63¼	63¼
1 NYC&HR 3½s'97	97	96½	97
25 NYCh&StL 4s'41	84½	84½	84½
26 NYCh&StL 5½s'74 A	88½	87	88½
84 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	72	71¾	72
7 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	60¼	59¾	59¾
5 N Y Ch&StL 3½s'47	86¾	86¾	86¾
1 N Y Conn RR 5s'52	82¾	82½	82½
22 NY Conn RR 4½s'53	106¼	106¼	106¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 NY Dock Co 4s'51	53¼	52	53¼
9 NY Edis 3½s'66	110½	110¼	110½
1 NY Lack&W 4s'73 A	54	54	54
5 NYNH&H cv 6s'48	18¼	18¼	18¼
16 NYNH&H 4½s'67	18¼	18	18
3 NYNH&H 4s'57	4½	4½	4½
1 NYNH&H 4½s'54	15½	15½	15½
6 NYNH&H cv 3½s'56	15½	15½	15½
3 NY Steam 3½s'63	107¼	107¼	107¼
3 NY S&W 4½s'37	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 NL&O Pow 5s'55 A	109	109	109
2 Norf & W 4s '96	126	125½	126
49 Nor Pac 6s 2047	68⅝	68	68⅛
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞
5 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	59¾	59¾	59⅜
12 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	55	54¼	54¼
15 Nor Pac 4s '97	75	74⅞	75
20 Nor Pac 3s 2047	45	44⅜	45
6 Nor Sta Pow 2¼s '67	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
7 Ohio Ed 4s '65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
2 OntPwNFalls5s'43	60	59	59
4 Pac G & E 3¾s'66	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
3 Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	112¼	112	112
Para Bway 3s '55 ct	76	76	76
1 Parmelee rfg 6s '44	48½	48½	48½
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	45	45	45
1 Pen Co 4s '63	106½	106½	106½
30 Pen RR gen 5s '68	104¾	104¾	104¾
10 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	110	110	110
35 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	104¼	104¼	104¼
8 Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	92¾	92½	92¾
10 Pen RR 3¾s'70	100	99¾	100
11 Pen RR 3½s'85	92½	92⅜	92⅜
25 Peoria&E 4s '40 st	87¾	87¾	87¾
16 Pere Marq 5s '56	49¾	49¾	49¾
3 Pere Marq 4½s'56	73¼	72⅞	73¼
3 Pere Marq 4s '56	64½	64½	64½
1 Philips Dodge 3½s'52	63	63	63
2 Phil Bal&Wash 4s '43	108½	108½	108½
2 Phila Co 5s '67	109	109	109
1 Phil Elec 3½s'67	106¼	106¼	106¼
19 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	111½	111½	111½
23 Philippine Ry 4s'37	17½	17¾	17¾
54 Phillips Pet 3s '48	41¼	41¼	41¼
10 PCC&StL 5s '70A	104¼	104¼	104¼
21 PCC&St L 4½s'77	108½	108½	108½
1 Pitt Coke&Ir 4½s'52	102	101½	102
5 Pittsb&W Va 4½s'58A	101	101	101
3 Pitt&W Va 4½s'59B	63½	63½	63½
10 Pitt & W Va 4½s'60 C	63½	63½	63½
65 Portl Gen Elec 4½s'60	74¼	74¼	74¼
4 Por Ri A Tob 6s'42	100	100	100
1 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42 st	90	90	90
2 Por Ri A T 6s '42 un st	90	90	90
2 Pressed Steel C 5s '51	91½	90	91½
10 Readg 4½s'97 B	76½	76¼	76½
3 Rdg Jer Cen 4s'51	76¼	75	76¼
1 Rem Rand 4½s'56 ww	100	100	100
29 Republic Stl 4½s'56	106½	106½	106½
5 Republic Stl 4½s'56	102¼	101¾	102
5 Rio Gr West 1st 4s'39	102¼	101¾	101¾
37 StLIM&S 4s R&G '33	66¼	65¾	66¼
4 St L Peo & NW 5s '48	67	67	67
5 St L SF 5s '50 ct	10¼	10¼	10¼
5 St L SF 4½s '78	10¼	10¼	10¼
6 St L SF 4½s '78 ct st	10¼	10	10
7 St L SF 4s '50 A	10	10	9⅞
6 St L SW 1st 4s '89	65¼	65	65
3 SA & A Pass 4s '43	66	66	66½
San Diego G&E 4s '65	107½	107½	107½
21 Sears R Ln cn 6s '45	99¼	99¼	99¼
12 Seab A L 4s '50 st	92¾	92¾	92¾
15 Shell Un 2½s 54	9	9	9
1 Silesian-Am 7s 41	98	97¾	97¾
5 Simmons cv 4s 52	42	42	42
4 Socony-Vac 3s64	102¼	102	102
1 So Bell T&T 3s 79	105¾	105⅞	105⅞
10 Sou Kraft 4½s'65	106⅝	106⅜	106⅜
12 Sou Pac 4½s 68	101¾	101¾	101¾
34 Sou Pac 4½s 81	43¾	43	43
59 So Pac 4½s 69	43	42¾	42¾
59 So Pac rfg 4s 55	43	42¾	43
3 So Pac cv 4s 49	60¼	59½	60
5 So Pac 3½s 46	41¾	41	41¾
9 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54¾	54½	54¾
2 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	47¾	47	47¾
61 South Ry 6½s 56	75½	75½	75½
7 South Ry gen 6s 56	84½	84	84
10 So Ry cn 5s 94	78⅜	78¼	78⅜
15 South Ry cn 3s 94 reg	92	92	92
58 South2Ry gen 4s 56	87½	87½	87½
3 Spokane Int 5s 55	58¾	58½	58¾
2 Stand Oil NJ 3½s 53	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Studebaker cv 6s 45	102½	102½	102½
2 Swift & Co 3¼s 50	103¼	102½	103½
TRR A St L 4s 53	110¾	110¾	110¾
13 Ter Corp 3s 65	104¾	104¼	104¾
9 Tex&Pac 5s 77B	68¾	68¼	68¾
1 Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	68	68	68
7 Tex & Pac 5s 80D	67½	67½	68
5 Third Ave adj 5s 60	18¾	18¾	18¾
2 Third Ave 4s 60	56¾	56¼	56¼

Commerce and Finance

Street Ponders on Big Business Boom but an Idle Stock Market

Business and Industry

Registered '40 Offerings Top $946,000,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — The volume of registered domestic bond and stock issues offered to the public during the first nine months of 1940 reached a total of $946,800,000, according to a survey made by the Fitch Investors Service.

Heading the list of all investment banking firms in the amount of syndicates managed was Dillon, Read & Co., with a total of $155,708,450. Morgan, Stanley & Co., Inc., was second with $119,297,000 and Bonbright & Co., Inc., third with a total of $99,365,300.

The survey also showed that The First Boston Corporation led in amount of participations in offering syndicates, with a total of $51,018,196 of participations. Second place was held by Dillon, Read & Co., with total participations of $46,009,425 and in third place was Harriman, Ripley & Co., Inc., with total participations of $43,645,753.

The compilations embrace only public offerings of registered domestic corporate securities of $1,000,000 or more; bonds being taken at their principal amount, common stocks at the offering price, and preferred stocks at their par value, or at involuntary liquidating value if without fixed par.

The following tabulations show the bond and stock syndicates managed and the participations in syndicates by investment banking firms for the period Jan. 1 through Sept. 30, 1940:

Bond and Stock Syndicates Managed
(Jan. 1 through Sept. 30, 1940)

Managers	Amount
Dillon, Read & Co.	$155,708,450
Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc	119,297,000
Bonbright & Co., Inc.	99,365,300
The First Boston Corp.	83,867,463
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	72,607,380
Smith, Barney & Co.	64,693,719
Mellon Securities Corp.	38,000,000
Blyth & Co., Inc.	34,706,250
Lehman Brothers	30,467,214
Glore, Forgan & Co.	28,570,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	26,617,847
White, Weld & Co.	26,354,800
Merrill Lynch, E. A. Pierce & Cassatt	22,268,800
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.	19,616,667
Union Securities Corp.	19,441,950
Harriman, Ripley & Co., Inc.	16,137,500
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	15,666,666
W. C. Langley & Co.	15,267,000
Eastman, Dillon & Co.	11,287,500
The Wisconsin Co.	8,115,500
G. M. P. Murphy & Co.	6,555,618
Coffin & Burr, Inc.	3,750,000
Central Republic Co.	3,700,000
Mackubin, Legg & Co.	3,500,000
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	3,375,000
Lee Higginson Corp.	3,162,500
A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.	3,000,000
Hallgarten & Co.	2,500,000

Participations in Syndicates
(Jan. 1 through Sept. 30, 1940)

Underwriters	Amount
The First Boston Corp.	$51,018,196
Dillon, Read & Co.	46,009,425
Harriman, Ripley & Co., Inc.	43,645,753
Smith, Barney & Co.	43,616,235
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	37,212,560
Bonbright & Co., Inc.	36,264,200
Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc.	34,199,000
Mellon Securities Corp.	31,009,235
Blyth & Co., Inc.	30,017,004
Lehman Brothers	26,879,757
Glore, Forgan & Co.	22,870,752
Kidder, Peabody & Co.	22,437,185
Lee Higginson Corp.	21,497,278
Halsey, Stuart & Co., Inc.	19,405,000
Goldman, Sachs & Co.	18,754,096
White, Weld & Co.	18,619,000
E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.	16,849,235
Stone & Webster and Blodgett, Inc.	16,240,950
W. C. Langley & Co.	14,865,700
Union Securities Corp.	14,182,626
Lazard Freres & Co.	12,409,300
Shields & Co.	11,849,125
Harris, Hall & Co., Inc.	11,677,735
A. G. Becker & Co., Inc.	11,396,600
A. C. Allyn & Co., Inc.	10,573,200
Central Republic Co.	10,401,970

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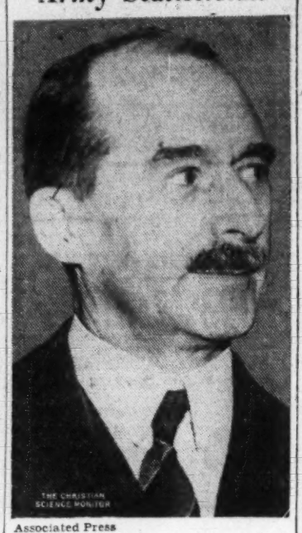
Cambridgeport Savings Bank
Incorporated 1853
Central Sq., Cambridge
Deposits Received by Mail
INTEREST BEGINS
OCTOBER 10

Army Statistician



Associated Press

Col. Leonard P. Ayres

Vice-President of the Cleveland Trust Company and nationally known statistician who has been ordered back to active duty in the Army as Chief Statistical Officer.

War Dept. Places More Orders; Navy Orders Parachutes

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department announced award of contracts totalling $4,038,168 for the ordnance department and the quartermaster corps.

Among the contracts were:

Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, Rochester, N. Y., binoculars, $162,520; Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., Baltimore, Md., ammunition components, $268,100; American Brass Company, Waterbury, Conn., ammunition components, $418,575; Revere Copper & Brass, Inc., Baltimore, Md., small arms ammunition components, $115,700; American Brass Company, Waterbury, Conn., small arms ammunition components, $111,031; Chase Brass & Copper Company, Waterbury, Conn., small arms ammunition components, $106,734.50.

Spiegel Brothers, New York, black neckties, $102,697; Anchor Manufacturing Company, Inc., Baltimore, Md., denim working coats, $163,170; Anchor Manufacturing Company, Inc., Baltimore, denim working trousers, $163,170; S. Rosenbloom, Inc., Baltimore, denim working trousers, $122,877.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Navy Department reported to Congress it has contracted with three companies for the early delivery of 1,800 seat type parachutes for the navy.

The contracting companies, Acting Secretary James Forrestal wrote Speaker Sam Rayburn, were the Switlik Parachute & Equipment Company, Trenton, N. J., 800 items for $80,000; the Standard Parachute Corporation, New York City, 400 items for $43,440, and the Pioneer Parachute Co., Inc., Manchester, Conn., 600 items for $69,900.

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Ayres Drafted To Help Speed Defense Plans

CLEVELAND (AP)—Col. Leonard P. Ayres, who recently declared preparedness was "decidedly leisurely" compared with 1917, got a chance to help speed things up.

The army recalled the Cleveland bachelor economist to his World War position as chief statistical officer. Col. Ayres is one of the highest ranking reserve officers to be ordered back to active duty.

Col. Ayres said he would work "almost entirely on the progress of procurement under present contracts" when he returns to duty in Washington about Oct. 7.

"You have to do what you can to help out in this emergency," he remarked.

The Cleveland Trust Co., whose business bulletin Col. Ayres has edited since he joined the bank as vice-president in 1920, gave him a leave of absence. He also is giving up his advisory work for the Chesapeake & Ohio and associated railroads. Associates said Mr. Ayres was reluctant to leave his Cleveland positions and friends after 20 years, but felt it was "the only thing to do."

In a pamphlet on the progress of preparedness, published last month, Col. Ayres said the country was "softer" than in the World War, and declared:

"In the first five months of our preparedness effort in 1917 the acceleration in army expenditures was 28 times as fast as it has been in the corresponding months of 1940."

Generally recognized as one of the nation's leading economists, Col. Ayres became a teacher after early employment as a taxidermist, theatrical stage hand, rubber tire moulder, bicycle repair man and a racing cyclist.

We went to Puerto Rico as a teacher after he was graduated from Boston University in 1902, and in a five-year stay became general superintendent of island schools. In 1908 he was named Director of Education of the Russell Sage Foundation. Colonel Ayres' association with O. P. and M. J. Van Sweringen, bachelor brothers who formed a rail empire, led him to directorates on several of their roads. He was one of three economic advisors sent to Europe with the Dawes Plan Commission in 1924.

Northern Pacific To Order Equipment

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of the Northern Pacific Railway have authorized the purchase of 35,000 tons of rails, 14 steam locomotives and six diesel-electric switching locomotives, Charles E. Denney, President, announced.

The motive power cost, about $3,000,000, will be financed through sale of equipment trust certificates.

Mr. Denny said the new rails would be enough for about 205 miles of track. Laying of the same amount of rails bought last year has been completed.

Traffic has been holding up well, Mr. Denney added.

Present prospects indicated grain available for shipment would be within 5 per cent of 1939. Livestock loadings were expected to run 10 per cent ahead of last year, potatoes 25 per cent, sugar beets between 10 and 12 per cent.

Furniture Output Holds at High Level

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich. (AP)—Seidman and Seidman, accountants, reported that furniture output throughout the United States continued at a high level during August, with employment making the greatest gain of any month thus far this year.

The report stated that despite a substantial gain in August shipments, unfilled orders on Aug. 31 were 10 per cent greater than at the end of July and 43 per cent above the comparable date a year ago.

New orders booked during August were 5 per cent below July but still 22 per cent better than August 1939, while dollar pay rolls were 14 per cent better than July and 10 per cent better than August, 1939.

Mortgage Bankers to Hold Convention in Chicago

CHICAGO—Members of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America from 40 states will meet here on October 2 for their twenty-seventh annual convention.

The principal speaker at the opening session will be Byron T. Shutz, of Kansas City, President of the association, who will discuss what he believes to be the most important factor governing future city and farm real estate values—the declining growth of our population.

Based on census figures just released, Mr. Shutz declares, a continuation of the present population trend will probably mean that within 20 or 30 years we will have more people over 45 than we have between 20 and 44. This presages vast changes in our total volume of consumption goods and the kind of housing we build as well as the kind of almost all goods we make.

Other speakers at the convention include General R. E. Wood, Chairman of the Board of Sears, Roebuck & Co., Dr. Claude L. Benner, life insurance official of Wilmington, Del., Edwin W. Craig, life insurance official of Nashville, Tenn., and former governor Myers Y. Cooper of Ohio.

No Ceiling for Deficits Seen If Living Costs Are Kept Steady

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—While Army men are turning over the implications of a revolution in military method in the last quarter century, plain since Sedan the second, there seems little of the same speculation among economists about the revolution in national economy in the same period. But with the stock market as idle as it is, some speculators here are idly speculating about it, and the results seem more interesting than what little comes out of the ivory towers of the economists.

The facts in themselves are truly revolutionary. In the first place, there is no commodity inflation and none appears in prospect, despite within the last ten years a 60 per cent mark up in gold, the abandonment of a fixed price for that metal, the running up of $25,000,000,000 of peacetime deficit, and the prospect of a doubling of the rate of current deficits for the indefinite future.

By all precedent and by almost all orthodox prediction this shouldn't be so, and nobody would have dared predict it ten years ago, but it is so, and the important thing is that it appears likely to stay so indefinitely.

Similarly against precedent, prediction, and classical theory, there has been no collapse in high-grade bond prices, despite all these things. They're bumping consistently against their all-time highs and staying there, and appear likely to stay there.

Anomalous Market Behavior

Thirdly, the country is in a big business boom, and there isn't any boom in the stock market. Nothing so anomalous ever happened before. It might of course be said that the country was in a bear market from three months before we entered the previous World War until the Armistice, while business was booming; but this time there has been no preceding boom and, theoretically at least, to listen to the candidates and their supporters, we aren't going into any war at the present. Yet while airplane orders on hand are now three times those of last autumn, airplane stocks are selling below last autumn's levels, and while business in general is way above last year, the stock market is way below.

Thus all three of our leading types of markets—for commodities, for bonds, and for equities—are behaving in new, unorthodox, and parodoxical manner.

But there are more anamolies, by the old rules. With a big business boom under way, no lending business of importance is going to private sources. For the enormous volume of new plants, either the Government will put up the money direct, or the RFC will lend it, or the industries will find it themselves by digging down into their own cash on hand. They used to owe the banks, but now the banks owe them.

And Wall Street, which was the center of the financial system of the country 25 years ago, is a financial drought area. Not a single seat on a single exchange in Wall Street is now selling at more than 10 per cent of its 1929 highs. Ninety per cent of their value or more has been knocked off by the something that has happened to our economic system, and seat prices, along with bank stock prices, are the barometers of Wall Street's importance. If Willkie is Wall Street's candidate, it's about as important as that he's Elwood's candidate.

Perhaps the whole thing is most neatly symbolized in the fact that Bernard M. Baruch is now reported in Washington "helping out" Leon Henderson on the present price problem in non-ferrous metals.

Gist of the matter is that all pre-1932 history indicates that such fast-and-loose playing with the gold standard and the budget as has recently been seen is bound to lead to price distortion and disaster, and all post-1932 history indicates that it doesn't lead to disaster at all.

Private Finance Pushed Out

Now the most obvious explanation of all this is that the Government has pushed private finance out of nearly everything. It has stabilized commodity prices by means of its CCC "non-recourse loan" program and huge "ever-abnormal granaries," and by means of the increased power it has to pass the word along about what prices should be, and have that word stick. As a result cotton can't go much over the loan price without bringing cotton out of loan, or much under it without sending cotton into loan, and as a result cotton doesn't fluctuate much, and if it doesn't fluctuate much, nobody cares much about hedging, and the same goes in various ways for other commodities.

In the money market and the field of high-grade bonds, the Government has succeeded in corralling for itself the benefits accruing from the easing of the money market, so that it and it alone is in position to consistently borrow new money at unprecedentedly low rates. So the credit expansion of the last ten years and of the present and future is government credit expansion. This fact old-fashioned economic thinkers tend to dim from their own vision by saying that private "credit" fails to expand while government "debt" keeps expanding. It might just as easily be put in reverse, that private "debt" doesn't expand but government "credit" does.

And in the stock market, the intellectual run-around which business has accepted, by which more taxes are imposed to balance the budget, and more expenditures are incurred ("pump-priming") to unbalance it, has put an effective lid on stock prices, embodied not only in the new excess profits tax but in the obvious political fact that business just isn't going to be allowed to make more money than it has been making. If more money is to be made, it will be made by the Government. So the stock market goes nowhere, despite the pick-up in physical activity.

Orthodoxy Loses Out

But this is only to re-state the facts, not to explain them. Washington is getting financially stronger because it is getting politically stronger. And that, in the last analysis, seems to be because of the popularization of folding money among people who don't care about its gold-buying power but care very much about its buying power in the commodities they bring home for supper.

When the fixed gold standard—or sacred requirement that the buying power of money in gold must remain the same—was abandoned, the whole keystone of classical economics was abandoned. The bankers, Wall Street, and the orthodox economists, now that a fixed price for gold is gone, are playing the chess-game of political economy without seeming to know that their King has long ago been taken and the game is already lost. This is because maintenance of the gold standard was the only immediate obstacle to budget deficits, and with that gone, budget deficits can run on indefinitely so long as they don't cause a boost in commodity prices. And they can no longer cause a boost in commodity prices for the simple reason that the modern governments are far stronger and more capable of interfering in the economic activities of their "subjects" than were any of the governments involved in the classical examples of price inflation cited from Andrew D. White down to Benjamin Anderson.

Everything to Be Regulated

The outlook, then, is for fairly steady commodity prices, fairly steady bond prices, fairly steady stock prices—and a fairly steady fiscal deficit.

Commodity prices will be held steady by industrial price policies, by government holdings, by public complaints, by industrial preferential ratings and, if necessary, priorities, by subsidization of high-cost marginal producers, by subsidized government purchase and release to the proper industries of strategic minerals, and so on.

Bond prices will be held up at their current high levels by the cooperation of the big banks, by lowering of the reserve requirements, by issuance of Thomas amendment greenbacks, by bookkeeping mark-up of the "value" of the Fort Knox-held U. S. monetary gold stocks, by threats of forced "loans," by semi-coercive placement of government bonds with wealthy investors, by tap purchase of government bonds for the Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund (forced investment in government bonds by wage-earners), and so on.

And the stock market will be held steady by the fact that any substantial rise will promptly engender further taxes on corporate profits.

The old rules are as surely being scrapped as were the old rules of the medieval economic code scrapped by the Protestant merchant princes of the early Renaissance, when capitalism came in. It isn't a pleasant prospect but apparently those who don't like it will have to lump it.

Under the circumstances, the apparent idea of such conservatives as Dr. Burgess that things could be straightened out if only the country could be induced to re-accept the old-fashioned gold standard, with a nominally and actually fixed price for gold and "free coinage and redemption" at that price, is something like belling the cat. It would mean the end of fiscal deficits, and the end of the idea that the Treasury's first obligation is to the unpropertied unemployed rather than to its creditors.

Living Costs the Fulcrum

But the proletarian cat is not going to accept the bell. Better arguments will have to be thought up than that. The attitude of the orthodox monetary economists nowadays seems to be that the gold standard appeals to a fundamental human instinct, and if people haven't got that fundamental human instinct it will have to be taught to them.

The view of the voters now in the saddle, or of typical or average Americans, is that money has got to have a reliable purchasing power at the grocery and clothing stores. That's the new monetary orthodoxy, and nothing else. That means that the old monetary rules are politically out. The gold can pile up or run down, and fiscal deficits can continue, so long as the cost of living is fairly steady.

In the long run and in the last analysis, that means that the monetary reserves of the country are to be found in the inventory holdings of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, and the RFC's filials like the Defense Metals Corporation, the Defense Rubber Corporation, and so on, and not in the Treasury's gold holdings. So long as those commodity holdings keep increasing, there can be no price increases but there can be further credit (or debt) expansion. Whenever they start running down, then a price rise impends, and it is time that credit be contracted and the budget be balanced. They are the real Federal Reserve. Apparently public office-holders are the only people who have yet seen how to capitalize on that fact.

Steel Output Last Quarter May Set Record

NEW YORK (AP)—The fourth quarter may be one of the most active periods the steel industry has ever experienced although the bulk of national defense requirements will probably come later, Iron Age said in a weekly survey.

"Though steel ingot production for the industry as a whole," said the steel magazine, "has remained almost stationary for three consecutive weeks at 93 per cent of capacity, the trend of orders and inquiries and the volume of prospective work is upward. Backlogs are being accumulated and deliveries on a number of products are lengthening.

"Coming on top of national defense requirements are expanding railroad purchases, which are of course a corollary of the defense activity, and growing production of automobiles, now approaching a weekly rate of 100,000.

"The national defense program, which is now making most progress in its preliminary construction phase, accounts for a good share of this week's total of 56,500 tons of fabricated structural steel contracts, the largest weekly total in more than two years.

"National defense requirements are spreading to a number of products which hitherto have not been greatly affected, including pig iron, merchant pipe and sheets.

"Total exports of iron and steel in August, reaching 1,046,084 gross tons, broke all records and compared with 707,809 tons in July, the previous peak month.

"A suspicion that German steel may reach South America via Spain is aroused by reports that Spain and the Argentine have concluded a barter arrangement by which the Argentine will receive steel from Spain, whose current production is so low that it is not sufficient to meet the domestic demand.

"The ban on scrap exports to Japan has had no effect on scrap prices except to halt advances at such export shipping points as New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and San Francisco, but in the interior prices have again risen. An advance of 75 cents at Pittsburgh carries the 'Iron Age' scrap composite price to $20.54."

Nation's Income Up By $2,400,000,000 First Eight Months

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary of Commerce Jesse H. Jones estimated that the national income in the first eight months of 1940 was $2,400,000,000 more than in the similar period last year.

In a statement, he placed the figure at $47,400,000,000 and said that if the same rate continued during the last four months, income for the full year 1940 might be $73,000,000,000, the highest since 1930.

Income received by individuals in August, however, declined seasonally to $5,761,000,000, compared with $6,075,000,000 in July. In August, 1939, the figure was $5,439,000,000.

A large part of the income increase was classified as salaries and wages, which totaled $30,370,000,000 in the first eight months of this year, compared with $28,976,000,000 in the similar period last year. All other classifications, including dividends, interests, rents, royalties, and individual business profits also showed increases.

U. S. Unemployment Drops to 7,657,000

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Unemployment in the United States declined to 7,657,000 in August from 8,279,000 in July, according to the regular monthly estimate prepared by the division of industrial economics of the Conference Board, just made public.

The decline of 622,000, or 7.5 per cent in the number of jobless, brought the total to the lowest point since November, 1937, and marked a drop of 1,181,000 in unemployment since August, 1939. The total remained more than 2,500,000 higher, however, than the 1937 low of 5,066,000.

Total employment in August reached 47,518,000, the highest employment level since September, 1937. The greatest gains were in manufacturing, 337,000 new workers; in construction, 191,000; in agriculture, 94,000, and in transportation, 54,000.

Middle West Shippers Expect Rise in Loadings

CHICAGO (AP)—Middle West shippers anticipate that industry and agriculture in their area will require 915,938 freight cars in the fourth quarter of this year compared with actual loadings of 850,811 cars during the 1939 quarter, according to the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board.

This represents the largest prospective increase in freight traffic since the first quarter of 1931 when the roads moved 1,001,000 cars.

Wayne Pump Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—Wayne Pump Co. and subsidiaries reported net profit for the 9 months ended Aug. 31 of $729,066, equal to $2.51 a share, compared with $666,718, or $2.30 a share, in the comparable period a year ago. The company said its investment in the physical assets of its British subsidiary, totaling $382,015 on Nov. 30, 1939, suffered war damages estimated at $100,000 since Aug. 31 last.

Tells of New Glass

William E. Levis

New Glass Making Method Announced By Owens-Illinois

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Owens-Illinois Glass Company announces the development of a new technique in glass making.

The new technique, perfected as the result of intensive laboratory research and encompassing the use of scientific devices heretofore not employed in glass making, has resulted in the production of a stronger, lighter and more durable product called "Duraglas," accordingto William E. Levis, President of Owens-Illinois.

The new technique is expected to have a widespread effect upon the glass container industry which last year sent more than 7,000,000,000 glass containers to market.

"Highlight of the new glass-making technique," said Mr. Levis, "is the determination of the fluidity of molten glass through the use of a viscocity apparatus utilizing the radio beam. This assures nearly perfect fabrication for glass containers.

"Uniformity of batch mixing of raw ingredients has been brought about as a result of melting rate test furnaces," Mr. Levis said, "and thus the proper mix can be gauged before it goes into the glass furnace."

Two Big Corporate Bond Issues Being Prepared for Public

NEW YORK (AP)—Two corporate bond issues totaling more than $135,000,000 are being prepared for early offering in the new securities market, Wall Street investment circles reported.

Largest of the expected transactions involved $108,000,000 of Southern California Edison bonds to refund outstanding 3¾s. The new securities were scheduled to carry a 3 per cent rate, banking circles said.

A proposed issue of $27,300,000 of 3½ per cent bonds of the New York Connecting Railroad Co. was reported in the hands of Morgan Stanley & Co. as head of a syndicate which would include about 60 investment firms. Proceeds of the sale, it was indicated, would be used to refund outstanding 4½ and 5 per cent bonds.

Bonds of the New York Connecting Railroad are guaranteed by the Pennsylvania and New Haven railroads.

Howard Johnson Co. Gets New Concession

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—All the restaurants and lunch counters at the service stations along the new 160-mile Pennsylvania Turnpike will be operated by the Howard Johnson Company, sponsor of a chain of moderate-priced restaurants, the Colonial Esso Marketers announced.

This organization has the exclusive service station concession along the new Dream Highway and is finishing the construction of 10 ultra modern service stations at a cost of approximately half a million dollars. The Howard Johnson Company will operate lunch counters at eight of these stations.

At the Midway Station, near Bedford, the halfway point on the highway, the company will operate a spacious dining room, seating 120 persons, a truckmen's lunch counter seating 17, a terrace which will accommodate 100 diners and a dairy bar for outside service.

Chicago Exchange Begins Longer Trading Sessions

CHICAGO (AP) — The Chicago Stock Exchange began its longer trading sessions on Sept. 30.

A week ago governors of the exchange voted to extend the length of week day sessions by one hour and on Saturday by one-half hour.

The new closing hours will be 3 p. m. on week days and 12 noon on Saturdays.

The action was taken on recommendation of a committee which found that the hour after 2 p. m., the present closing time, represented the peak of the business day and that the early hours of the session are less active while the later hours show an increase in trading.

Use of Cotton By Mills May Hit New Peak

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported that mill consumption of cotton during the year to end next July 31, estimated at more than 8,000,000 bales, would set a new record. It added, however, that exports for August and September were the lowest for these months in more than 60 years.

Domestic mill consumption in August established an all-time high for that month, the bureau said. With improved manufacturers' sales and higher mill margins, the bureau asserted that consumption this month might establish a September record high.

In estimating the year's domestic mill consumption at more than 8,000,000 bales, the bureau said it took into account large Government defense purchases, improved business conditions and larger Government subsidies on cotton textiles to domestic and foreign consumers. The present record, established in the 1936-37 season, is just short of 8,000,000 bales.

Despite the high level of domestic consumption, disappearance of American cotton, which included exports as well as consumption, was unusually small in August and September, the bureau said. This fact, coupled with an increase of 1 1-3 million bales in domestic crop prospects in August, contributed to the decline in spot prices during August and early September, the report continued.

The September estimate of 12,772,000 bales for the 1940 domestic crop, plus a world carry-over of more than 12½ million bales, gave an indicated world supply of American cotton of nearly 25¼ million bales, including 2,000,000 bales in foreign countries last Aug. 1, the bureau said. This makes the fourth consecutive year in which the world supply of American cotton has been close to 25 million bales.

With shipments largely confined to Great Britain, Japan and Canada, exports for August and September were estimated at 125,000 bales as against 870,000 last year and a 10-year average of nearly 1,000,000 bales.

FHA Warns Builders Against Price Rise

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration will not permit its appraisals for new construction to cover "any unjustifiable increases" in cost of materials, Administrator Stewart McDonald warned manufacturers and builders.

Mr. McDonald wrote members of the building industry that the FHA had noted with apprehension "a tendency toward increased prices in building materials" and recalled a recent statement by Leon Henderson of the Defense Commission that price increases were not justified by defense needs.

General Classified

AGENTS WANTED

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CHRISTMAS CARDS. Increase income easily showing friends leading assortment. Cost 50c up. Good profits 9 different boxes, 50 Personals. Samples on approval. Doehla, S-51, Fitchburg, Mass.

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HIGHLY QUALIFIED and experienced young American with exceptional knowledge and taste, recently from London, England and the Orient, connoisseur of antique furniture and allied works of art, is at liberty and desires to act in any or all of the following capacities: Interior decorator, designer or buyer; has decorated some of the most important homes in Europe, the Orient, North and South America; also held important exhibitions and sales of 17th and 18th century furniture and works of art in U. S. A.
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WOMAN, highly recommended, desires position as companion or executive housekeeper; free to travel; drives car. MRS. JEANETTE FARREN, Hyannis, Massachusetts.

Local Classified

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GRANDFATHER'S clock, walnut, cost $1000, will sacrifice to settle estate. Art. 418-W, Arlington, Mass.

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In first-class elevator buildings, having all modern improvements. Convenient locations. Also semi-professional building with 24-hour switchboard service, adapted for business and living quarters. References required.
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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

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FOR SALE OR RENT

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—Rent or sell at sacrifice, 6-room Colonial house; garage, oil burner, fireplace, screened porch, garden; owner transferred by business. Box G-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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Gammell's Garage, 1030 Main St. Tel. 52
Supplies—Repairing—Storage
Atlantic Gasoline—Pontiac Cars

HELP WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED MANAGER for laundry, vicinity of Boston; give qualifications, salary expected, references, etc. Write Box G-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

MAID, 9-12 mornings; 2 adults; no Sunday, cooking or laundry work; $5 and car fare; pleasant home. Con. 1742, Milton, Mass.

WANTED—Resident nursery and kindergarten teacher, with New York State license; Christian Scientist preferred. Address Harmony Haven, 622 Broadway, Cedarhurst, N. Y. Tel. Ced. 8077.

WANTED—Young girl with driver's license as helpful companion for daughter; give experience, references and telephone number. Box G-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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MATTRESSES REMADE BIG 2123
Colonial Mattress Co., 606 Dudley Street, Boston

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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400

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STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
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EXPERT WORK—TUBES TESTED FREE
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Massachusetts

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307 Huntington Avenue, Boston
Opposite Y. M. C. A.
ROOMS (All With Bath)
$1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special Weekly Rates—Friendly Service
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

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RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food Delightful Surroundings Reasonable Prices
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Private Dining Rooms for Parties and Weddings
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Under Personal Direction of Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Morris
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Tel. CRanford 6-0062
S. S. Eisenberg, Reg. Pharm.
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J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
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103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR 6-0700

Telephone Cranford 6-0866 — Fertilizers Hardware
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Furriers
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FAULKNER FIXES AULTY OIL BURNERS
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And Haddonfield 233-J

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We Live to Serve!
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
Crescent Laundry
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

Lang Company
for over 40 years
Plumbing and Heating
for the Oranges
at low prices
407 MAIN ST. OR. 3-3186

NEW JERSEY

EAST ORANGE *(Continued.)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 3-7687 daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. A. LUND
The Jeweler
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

BUD BEAUTY SHOPPE
Our Tuesday and Wednesday SPECIAL
SHAMPOO
RINSE
FINGER WAVE
MANICURE
95c
383 Main Street OR. 3-9880

Lincoln Storage Warehouses
Packing—Moving—Storing
Shipping
53 Years Serving Northern N. J.
75 MAIN STREET, EAST ORANGE
Let us estimate for you.

Individual Millinery
Silver
HATS
Ready Made and to Order
11 North Harrison Street

GARDNER ELECTRIC CO.
Radios and Radio Service
Wiring and Repairs
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18 Washington Place OR 3-8503

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élégante
dry cleaners
15 Washington Pl. Ph. Orange 5-6729

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

Charlotte Chase Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
11 No. Harrison St. OR. 4-4857

ENGLEWOOD

AUDREY'S
Citizens Bank Bldg., Engle Street
Eng. 3-4846
Whatever you do
wear
Northmont
stockings

LAW
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue

HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

C. J. COOKE
SHELL SERVICE STATION
Dean Street, Corner Demarest Avenue
LUBRICATION
TIRE SERVICE
Cars called for and delivered
Call ENGLEWOOD 3-4208

JEAN'S BEAUTY SALON
93 N. DEAN STREET
Featuring the new RILLING
KOOLERWAVE
PERMANENT
ENGLEWOOD 3-7222

HACKENSACK

ORITANI
FLOWER SHOP, Inc.
Flowers for All Occasions and Unusual Selection of Pottery
286 MAIN ST., Near Library Hack. 2-6416

FEIST BAKERY
Known Far and Wide as Bakers of the Best
"Look for the Orange Box"
"Our five expert girls insure prompt service"
247 MAIN STREET

HADDONFIELD

"Outfitters for Gentlemen"
Finney Wood's Men's Shop
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
J. B. Simpson—Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

JOHN D. BARR
Insurance
Business Phone: Camden 3635

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
KOHLER'S
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings

WARREN'S SERVICE STATION
TANNER STREET
Richfield Gas and Oils
Tires and Accessories
Service Planned to Meet Your Needs
Our attention is personal
to you and your car
PHONE HADDONFIELD 3730

HADDON HEIGHTS

WILLIAM V. DENISE
Atlantic Service Station
Clements Bridge Rd., and White Horse Pike, Haddon Heights, N. J.
For delivery service call H. H. 4432

SCHWARTZ'S MARKET
Fancy Fruit and Vegetables
Groceries—Meats—Sea Food
533 STATION AVENUE
Phone Haddon Heights 3100

HADDON MARKET
A Pioneer Super-Service Store
MEATS • GROCERIES
PRODUCE
Phone H. H. 1201
507 Station Avenue

Lower Auto Insurance Rates
For residents of Camden Suburbs
Class A and A-1
Time payments. Ask for pamphlet.
A. E. PROWATTAIN, Insurance
407 4th Ave., Haddon Heights Phone 3006
Philadelphia, 114 S. 4th St. Phone Lom. 0619

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STEVENS BARBER SHOP
FRANK PELUSO, Prop.
Complete Barber Service
MANICURING BOOTBLACK
605 WASHINGTON STREET

Same Day
Dry Cleaning Service
Phone Hoboken 3-0757
U. S. CLEANERS & DYERS CO.
716 WASHINGTON STREET

EDWARD RATHJEN
Dealer in High Grade
BEDDING-FURNITURE-UPHOLSTERY
SLIP COVERS TO ORDER
MATTRESSES MADE OVER
POLISHING AND CABINET WORK
Phone Hob. 3-1129 Est. 1920
1000 BLOOMFIELD STREET

Steve's Beauty Parlor
1220 Washington St. Phone HOb. 3-5922

The Marcel Shop
264 7th St. Phone HOb. 3-3187
Offer the best of service by Competent Operators

LEVITIN & UNTERWEISER
INSURANCE
2852 Boulevard Jersey City
JOurnal Square 2-0665

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

BErgen 3-2036
JOHN H. GERKEN
Coal Koppers Coke Fuel Oil
Hudson County Deliveries
98 Bentley Ave. Jersey City, N. J.

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. WEBSTER 4-1460

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER. 3-8100

CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS WATCHES
CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE
GRUEN

MAPLEWOOD

LOUIS CRACCO
Juvenile Footwear
Scientifically constructed
Featuring Flexibility
170 Maplewood Ave. SO 2-2143
Also Hosiery and Men's and Women's Shoes

MILLBURN

HARVEY J. TIGER
Hardware anod Housewares
Full Sale of
MIRRO ALUMINUM
CANNING SUPPLIES
FOOTBALL SUPPLIES
Mill. 6-0469 324 Millburn Avenue

MILLBURN *(Continued)*

Good Food Tastefully Served
Charm House
Abbotts DeLuxe Ice Cream
313 Millburn Avenue

MONTCLAIR

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. MONTCLAIR

Order Fuel Oil From
HARRY F. KNIERING
39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyper Refined Only. Not a blend)

Estab. 1880 60 Years Continuous Service
Henry Becker & Son, Inc.
"exclusively"
Grade "A" Dairy Products
Telephones Caldwell 6-2000 Orange 5-5000
Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

Applegate Farm
GUERNSEY MILK
ICE CREAM
A Complete Dairy Service
616 Grove St., Montclair 2-5980

DISTINCTIVE GOWNS
and Sportswear
Kane's
47 Church Street
Montclair
New Jersey

The Spinning Wheel INC
KNITTING YARNS
FREE INSTRUCTIONS
EXPERT BLOCKING
27 CHURCH STREET MONTCLAIR
HELEN OAKLEY

Persian Oriental Rugs
WASHING
REPAIRING
STORING RUGS
BROADLOOM CARPETS
M. G. YEGHIAN
196 Claremont Ave.
Mont. 2-9752

NEWARK

"The Music Center of New Jersey"
Home of the Steinway, Chickering Musette, Minipiano, Kimball, Wurlitzer and many others.
HAMMOND ORGAN
NOVACHORD and SOLOVOX
GRIFFITH PIANO CO.
605 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
238 W. Front Street, Plainfield, N. J.
236 Market Street, Paterson, N. J.
All stores open evenings

A. C. BERTHOLON
INSURANCE
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2240

MEN'S RINGS
Men are wearing rings. Wiss has low priced or important rings in abundance.
66 BROAD ST Wiss 22 W. PARK ST
NEWARK

NUTLEY

Jones the Florist
NUTLEY 2-1022
Passaic Ave. and Center Street
Nutley, New Jersey
Member Floral Telegraph Delivery
We Telegraph Flowers

ORANGE

Embassy Beauty Shoppe
All lines of Beauty Culture by Trained Experts 25c
Permanent Waves $3.00 to $7.00
Ends $2.50 up
"Our Work Is Our Best Advertisement"
ORANGE 3-9516 337 MAIN STREET

Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.
Stationery—Office Equipment
Greeting Cards—Books
Gifts
350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

ORANGE *(Continued)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Friday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

Austin's
MILLINERY
1039 Springfield Ave. 219 Main Street
Irvington, N. J. Orange, N. J.

SOUTH ORANGE

CHARLES I. BECK & SON
"We believe in Quality"
Fine Cutlery
Paints and Hardware
10 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-2600

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
Royal Baking Powder, large box . . 35c
Nestle's Semi Sweet Chocolate, 2 large bars 25c
5 lb. can Spry and 1 glass measuring and mixing pitcher. Extra special, both for 47c
155 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4700

PASSAIC

BANK
of
PASSAIC
and
TRUST COMPANY
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
188 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

BERT McILVEEN, Inc.
Flowers
659 MAIN AVE. PA 3-1414

PATERSON

SISCO DAIRY CO.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic, Garfield, Clifton, Rutherford, Paterson, E. Rutherford, Radburn, Wallington, Nutley, Carlstadt, Bloomfield, Belleville
PHONE PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's Metropolitan Department Store
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Tel. PL. 6-5900

TEPPER'S
For Your Convenience
Open Thursday Eve. until 9
"A safe place to shop"
Tel. PLFD. 6-3100, Plainfield, N. J.

READE'S Strand PLAINFIELD
Now Thru Thurs., Oct. 10th
PRIDE AND PREJUDICE
Starring Greer Garson, Laurence Olivier

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
offer you now as since 1868
Expert Service in
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD. 6-1707

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTS WEAR
131 Park Ave. Plfd. 6-2776

Pine Cone Gift Shop
Unusual, inexpensive gifts for all occasions
Greeting Cards
E. PALMER
112 E. Union Ave., Bound Brook, N. J.
Tel. 514-J

Taylor's Speciality Shop
Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves
Newest Shades in Hosiery
Always on Hand
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

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Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

PLAINFIELD *(Continued.)*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

F. A. KIRCH CO.
HARDWARE
Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

RIDGEWOOD

WONDER GROCERY STORE
F. KILROY, Prop.
Next to Municipal Building
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

Electric Home Servants, Inc.
Refrigerators, Ranges, Dishwashers, and Modern Kitchens
Bendix Home Laundry
Ri. 6-1414 135 E. Ridgewood Ave.

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
GRADE A MILK
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
999 TIRE COMPANY
We Love to Change Tires
RIDGEWOOD 6-0999 IRV. MITTAG

BERGEN DAIRIES
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods and White Rose Products
29 Oak St. Tel. Ri. 6-5528
Free Delivery

RED CROSS SHOES for Women
FLORSHEIM SHOES for Men
Children's shoes expertly fitted
MARCUS
63 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVE.

LOUIS WEINBERG
Manhattan Shirts
Underwear, Pajamas, Arrow Shirts
Cravats, Interwoven Hose
Smithson Clothes
43 EAST RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

Le ROY
HAIRDRESSER
For Discriminating Women
33 OAK STREET RI. 6-4055

RUTHERFORD

Werners
Complete Outfitters to Men
Full Line of Distinctive Fall Merchandise
5-7 Sylvan Street Ru. 2-1178

SUMMIT

Joseph O. Chrystal, Inc.
24-Hour Metered Deliveries
Free Oil Burner Cleaning and Emergency Oil Burner Service With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL - OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays SU 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave. SU 6-0271

GLEN-OAKS
A Charming Home Colony
At SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford, Developer — Office: 100 Ashland Rd.

CORBY'S
ENTERPRISE LAUNDRY, Inc.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning and Rug Cleaning
Fur Storage
SUMMIT 6-1000

STEPHENS-MILLER CO.
'blue coal'
FUEL OIL
Building Materials
Summit 6-0029 38 Russell Place

TEANECK

LILY'S
Exclusive Millinery
Handbags — Hosiery
424 CEDAR LANE TEA. 6-2440-J

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Largest Drive-in Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"
Atlantic Service Station
W. E. SCHULZ, Prop.
South Avenue and Spring Street
TIRES—BATTERIES
Cars Washed, Simonized
Emergency Road Service
Phone West. 2-3049
FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
330 Central Avenue Phone 3-3030

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD *(Continued.)*

Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

Westfield Flower Growers
JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
Night: WEstfield 2-3164-J
Springfield Ave., Westfield, N. J.

GRILL'S
SILK and COTTON SHOP
Our new materials, curtains, draperies and slip coverings are very inspiring
130 E. Broad St. Tel. WE. 2-3643

Now is the time to have us make
YOUR PORTRAIT
an appreciated gift you alone can give
Westfield Studios, Inc.
Photographers
232 E. Broad Street

Floor Waxes, Furniture Polishes, Kitchen Gadgets, G. E. Mazda Lamps
Made in America Store
221 East Broad Street

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6131
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

CHARLES C. VOGT
CCV JEWELERS
826 Hamilton St., Allentown, Pa.

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"
Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS

GOODENOUGH'S
923 HAMILTON STREET

Appel JEWELER
632 Hamilton Street, Allentown, Pa.

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main St. Phone 7120

Sterling Silver
By
Gorham, International, Towle
Reed & Barton
EARL H. GIER
Jeweler
129 West Fourth St. Tel. 1067

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
Department Store Erie, Penn.
Annual Sale Advanced 1941
Styles Fur Coats.
Sold on Lay-a-way Plan.

A. K. D. PRINTING CO.
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
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Daily Features Page

Words of Current Interest

Covert (Ps. 61:4)—*Kŭv'-ert* (*u* short, *e* as in maker). One of a small group of words beginning with *cov* in which the *o* is sounded like short *u*.

From the Latin; around, evidently, by the Norman route. Wherefore the combination *co-op* becomes *couv*, and then *cov*. Latin form *coopertus*; French, *couvert*. The meaning holds from the beginning something "covered," a "shelter."

Exempt—*Eg-zempt'* (both *e*'s short). The *ex* has a *gs* sound, coming before an accented syllable beginning with a vowel.

A Latin past participle derivative. (from *eximere*, "to take away") which means a good deal the same thing it meant in its native environment—"taken away," with the idea of being freed from something.

Jeopardize—*Jep'-er-dize* (first *e* short, second as in maker, *i* long). Little reason can be urged for anything but an obscured pronunciation of the vowels of the first and second syllables.

The word is explained as having shaped itself from French *jeu parti*, "even play." The ending *ize* goes back to Greek. It was borrowed into Latin when that language was on the way to becoming Italian, and it has been freely used in the coinage of verbs from nouns in English.

Masquerader—*Mas'-ker-ad'-er* (first *a* as in ask, each *e* as in maker, second *a* long).

A pretender, someone dressed up to appear as a person he is not. The word comes by way of French from the Italian *maschera* (or perhaps the Spanish *mascara*), "mask," and *mascherata*, "masquerade," with suffix *er*, denoting the person who does a thing.

Munitions (Isa. 33:16)—*Mu-nish'-unz* (first *u* as in unite, *i* short, second *u* as in circus).

A direct Latin word that retained its native signification of "forts" or "defenses" down to Authorized Translation times, but that has since come to apply to offensive as well as defensive armament. Built on the Latin verb *munire*, "fortify."

Nain (Luke 7:11)—*Na'-in* (*a* long, *i* short).

The name plainly stands in Luke's Greek with two syllables. It survives as designation for the Gospel locality to this day.

Palsy (Luke 5:18)—*Pol'-zi* (*o* as in orb, *i* short). The first syllable contains an *a* that is sounded as an obscured *o*; the same peculiarity that manifests itself in "alter" and "falter."

The word in stricter form appears as "paralysis," a direct Greek borrowing. The short form has come around evidently through French, and has got Anglicized down from four syllables to two.

Self-immolation—*Im'-o-la'-shun* (*i* short, *o* as in obey, *a* long, *u* clipped-short as in circus). A clear though not too long *o* is asked for.

The very word traces back to Cicero (*immolatio*) and retains the meaning of "sacrifice," though in a figurative way.

Simulates—*Sim'-u-lates* (*i* short, *u* as in unite, *a* long). The last syllable, requiring a long *a*, accordingly bears, perhaps, a slight secondary stress.

From the past participle of a Latin verb, retaining the Latin meaning of "pretend to be like," "counterfeit."

Zion—*Zi'-un* (*i* long, *u* clipped-short as in circus).

The Authorized translators use *z* for the first letter in the Old Testament, and they use *s* in the New. They prefer *z* in the one case, doubtless, considering it better to represent the original Hebrew initial letter of the word, while they adopt *s* in the other case following the model of the Greek New Testament text. Wycliffe, probably influenced by Greek practice, uses *s* in both Old and New Testaments. "An American Translation" solves the matter by spelling with *z* in both. Whichever letter comes to view, it must be sounded in its proper English way. The meaning of the name is given as "fortress."

Daily Anecdote

Which One?

Some years ago, when Professor John Erskine went to lecture at the University of Chattanooga, Dr. Alexander Guerry, president of the University, went to the station to meet him.

Dr. Guerry had never met Dr. Erskine, and therefore spoke to two other men who had issued from the coaches before he discovered his guest.

Telling the lecturer about it, Dr. Guerry said, "I asked one gentleman if he were Dr. Erskine, and he said quite bluntly, 'I should say not.' I asked the second man, and he said, 'I wish I were.' That shows that one man, at least, has read your books."

"Yes, it does," said Dr. Erskine with a laugh. "But which one?"

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"Madame's sorry she isn't able to be here to welcome you, sir, but I was to ask you what time you'd like your shaving water in the morning."

"... and this is what I get for beating the Corporal at table tennis."

Daily Quotation

GREAT minds have purposes, others have wishes.—WASHINGTON IRVING.

Where Would You Find—

1. The capital of Indiana?
2. A Seminole?
3. Milwaukee?
4. Long Island University?
5. The Solent?
6. A state which contains both the highest and lowest points in the United States?
7. A caribou?
8. The Wall Street of London?
9. Mauritus?
10. Estes Park?

(Answers appear on this page)

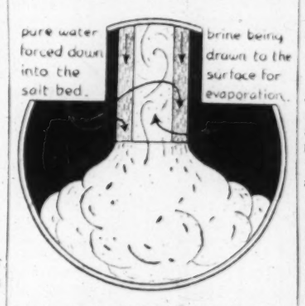
Did You Ever Wonder

What Rock Salt Is and Where It Is Found?

Salt may be obtained from salt lakes, salt springs, sea water, or from beds of rock salt.

Rock salt or massive salt crystallizes in cubes, sometimes measuring an inch on a side. It is colorless and transparent when pure, but often is red, yellow, or brown and more or less opaque, due to the presence of iron oxide and other impurities.

Beds of rock salt, or halite, are thought to have resulted from deposits of sodium chloride on the



bottoms of salt lakes, salt lagoons, etc., ages ago. Future salt beds are being formed right now on the bottoms of such briny bodies of water as the Dead Sea, and Great Salt Lake. Other such deposits, formed millions of years ago, occur at various points on the earth's crust, some buried thousands of feet under accumulated layers of sand, mud, and rock.

There are huge salt mines in Germany and Austria. One near Krakow, in Poland, has a depth of about a quarter mile. It forms a veritable underground city with more than 65 miles of streets and galleries cut through solid salt. Some of the rooms or chambers in the mine are more than 100 feet high and one such room is made into a chapel, with pulpit and statues hewn from rock salt.

Where the rock salt is very pure, as in the United States, it may be mined, crushed, graded for size, and marketed without other treatment, but in many cases it is obtained through what are known as **salt wells**. Two large pipes, one inside the other, are driven down into the underground salt bed. Pure water is then forced down the outer pipe into the rock salt deposit, dissolving the salt and forming a saturated brine. The brine is drawn up through the inner pipe and evaporated, either by solar heat or by artificial heat. Slow evaporation forms coarse salt, while rapid evaporation in vacuum pans results in fine, square-grained salt suitable for table use.—W. P. Keasbey

Honesty's Reward

(Ted Ashby in Des Moines Tribune)

It's a little late for an item involving the state fair, but this is a story of honesty and its reward. Mrs. Ethel Lipsey, who ran a lunch stand out there, was feeling blue. It had rained several days. Business was terrible. Bills piled up. She wondered how they would get paid.

A customer sat down, ate, left. Several minutes later, Mrs. Lipsey noticed a large canvas bag on the counter. She peered into it. The bag was chock-full of money. She set it under the counter. Several hours later the driver of a candy truck stopped. He brooded over his hot drink. "I lost all of the money I collected," he told Mrs. Lipsey, "a whole bagful."

"Take a look under the counter and see what you find," she told the dejected fellow. He did. His face beamed. He picked up the money almost lovingly. Call it what you will, but the sun came out, Mrs. Lipsey did a rushing business and she had a nice profit when the fair ended.

A Verse for Today . . .

My defence is of God, which saveth the upright in heart.—Ps. 7:10.

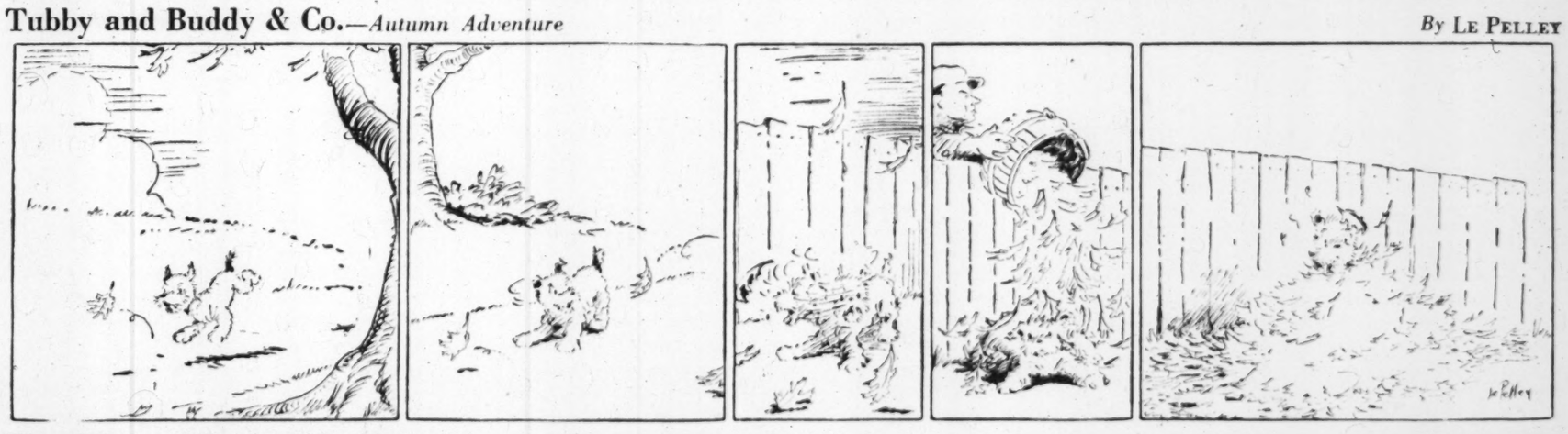
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. Indianapolis.
2. A member of a tribe of American Indians in Florida.
3. A city and port on Lake Michigan in southeastern Wisconsin.
4. Brooklyn, New York.
5. A strait between the Isle of Wight and Southampton, England.
6. California: highest, Mt. Whitney, 14,495 feet; lowest, Death Valley, 280 feet below sea level.
7. A North American reindeer.
8. Lombard Street.
9. An island belonging to Britain in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east of Madagascar.
10. A beautiful, scenic park 85 miles from Denver, Colo.; area 359,411 acres.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Autumn Adventure*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*I Suspected That Would Happen*

By RODGERS

Sarah washed today—
"I hope you take those clothes in before the Boss gets home from school," I wagged, "otherwise he may see what you've been doing and get an idea—
But she didn't and he did!
Pshaw!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Coming Right Down*

By THE HAGERS

"COME SEE MY RUMPUS ROOM BELOW; NEW MURALS I HAVE DONE," SAID JOE.
"I'VE PAINTED THERE A SANDY SHORE; YOU ALMOST HEAR THE BREAKERS ROAR.
BEACH CHAIRS, A STRIPED UMBRELLA HERE, TO GIVE THE PROPER ATMOSPHERE....."
"JOE, ALL IT LACKS IS SOMETHING WET." "AN ITEM I DID NOT FORGET!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Singapore

Triple-threat diplomacy by Germany, Italy and Japan brings Singapore to the intelligent attention of thousands of Americans to whom it had been only an exotic name. "The twain" meet at Singapore; it is the gateway between East and West, cross-roads of half a world.

The naval base that the British opened there in 1938 is rated less vulnerable than Gibraltar, let alone Hong Kong which has no hinterland. The symbolism of American cruisers at the Singapore ceremonies in February, 1938, is heightened today by the open threats of the Axis-Tokyo partnership against the United States.

These threats have existed—impliedly—for years. That is one reason why American warships joined the British at Singapore. Even when it was not clear that the totalitarian advance in Europe was an American concern, it was plain that the aggressive attitude of totalitarian States, which Japan shared, could become a threat to American interests. Possibly Singapore has not seen the last of American warships.

From the day when British plans for a naval base at Singapore began to take physical shape, this position was recognized not simply as of importance to Britain but to all nations with possessions or trade interests in Southeastern Asia. Australians have looked to the development of an Empire defense plan based on Singapore as one of the keystones in their defense against a Japanese movement down through the East Indies toward Australia.

The equipment of the Singapore base is most impressive, including great docks, repair shops, refueling facilities, fortification with extremely heavy guns, an air base. It is some ten miles from the city of Singapore and protected from the mainland by a vast impenetrable swamp. Its most notable weakness must be attributed not to any geographical defect nor to its equipment, which cost around $100,000,000 and took nearly fifteen years to complete, but to the Washington Treaty under which Britain reduced its Navy so drastically.

What Singapore needs is ships. A formidable fleet, say of eight battleships and their quota of auxiliary craft, might make Singapore synonymous with law and order in the Far East. The Singapore base was meant for use by a political entity with a two-power navy. Such an entity could now exist only through close naval co-operation between the United States and Great Britain, extended to the Pacific.

Such co-operation is envisaged today. But it cannot reach its peak of effectiveness overnight. Should an agreement to share Pacific naval bases be reached by Britain and the United States, it is likely the United States naval program itself could well undergo some overhauling. The American Navy's potentialities would be enhanced by the new fighting range it would acquire and probably this would call for refinements in construction and equipment.

So in Singapore lies a question whose answers will affect the peace and the prosperity of the world for generations. For not only does this base offer a key to a whole new set of naval plans but it controls a nine-mile strip of water through which 15,000,000 tons of shipping pass every year. It stands in the midst of one of the world's richest storehouses of natural resources, a small island at the tip of a long finger of land pointing into the future.

Music of the Hemisphere

Once more the junior population of the United States has replied reassuringly to the oft-voiced question of its elders: "What's the rising generation coming to?" In this instance the answer comes, appropriately, through the All-American Youth Orchestra, a group of 100 young men and women recently returned from a conspicuously successful tour of South America.

The young musicians, with a skill acquired through playing in high school orchestras, applied themselves so assiduously to the task that they were able to go on tour after a fortnight of rehearsals, appearing in twenty-one concerts, radiocasting seventeen times and being received, to quote press comments, "with explosive enthusiasm." No doubt many South Americans who saw these young Americans are finding it somewhat difficult to reconcile them with some of the less serious juveniles they have seen on the screen.

Leopold Stokowski, who accompanied the orchestra as their leader, aptly sums up the potentialities of American youth when he says: "They have been going up with each concert, and they are still going up. If they can do this in music, they can do it in other directions, too."

Let America Work

It has been estimated that the United States has lost at least $100,000,000,000 in the last ten years. Labor statisticians figure that if the unemployed had been working they would have received that amount in wages. But that is merely thinking in terms of dollars. The greater loss is in the misery, shame and frustration of men who want to work. It is unlikely that the World War did so much damage, material and moral, to the United States as this continued failure of its economy.

Something like $40,000,000,000 has been spent to keep the jobless from starving. But there is no evidence that anything has been done to remedy the basic condition and put the full strength of America's enormous productive power back to work. Indeed, much has been done to prevent employment. This newspaper has frequently pointed out that governmental policies which, ignorantly or for political effect, penalize business, hamper employment.

Taxes that restrict new investment, unstable labor policies which frighten potential employers, red tape which ties up initiative, the stirring up of hate for business—all this takes jobs from men.

If the American people were going in for state capitalism they should do it in a way to make it productive. Even under that system as practiced in the dictatorships, there is not the shame and the loss of unemployment. But the American people do not want that system. The logical thing then is to let the system of free enterprise which has built America really operate.

In another month the American people will have the opportunity to choose a government which will try that way once more. Wendell Willkie at Pontiac offered a plain choice to Americans. Unless they wish to continue a system which simply subsidizes unemployment and piles up losses greater than war they would do well to turn away from the excitements of war news and give attention to repairing this weakest sector of the "home front."

A Compromise Tax Bill

Every tax bill leaves something to be desired. Or possibly it would be more accurate to say that every tax bill takes something the payer would desire to have left.

At any rate the tax revision bill just adopted by Congress on report of a conference committee is about as satisfactory as such things usually become. It is materially improved over the product of either the House of Representatives or the Senate. The measure began as a tax on excess profits to prevent another crop of war millionaires. It has become something of an omnibus bill—though it does not now include the Connolly amendment, longer than the bill itself, which would impose an entire new, steeply increased scale of taxation in event of war.

It carries, very desirably, a provision to relieve defense industries from paying corporation income taxes on earnings which are really a return of the principal of their investment in needed emergency plants. It carries also an urgently needed repeal of an arbitrary profit limitation on aircraft production which would snarl part of the defense program in red tape.

Besides this, it carries an increase of 3.1 per cent in the rate of normal tax on income of corporations earning net profits of more than $25,000 a year. This was inserted by the Senate as a revenue producer, since the excess profits tax is not particularly significant in that respect, and it raises the corporate income tax to approximately double its level in the twenties.

And, oh yes, the bill also carries an excess profits tax, that having given the measure its start and its name. This levy permits a desired option between the method of calculating excess profits on a basis of invested capital or on a basis of recent average earnings, and while the rates are rather steeply graded on large companies, provision is made for adjustment.

Altogether, the bill seems as good as was to be expected under pressure of time, and its timely enactment now should contribute importantly to hastening production for defense.

Our Readers Say—

Favors Preferential Voting

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The recent Massachusetts primary elections ripped the covering off of one of the broken-down joints in the structure of our democratic election machinery. With one exception, every winner of a contested nomination on each State-wide ticket was named by a minority within his party; and, in the hotly contested fourth councilor district, the Democratic winner was nominated by approximately only 23 per cent of the voters. These candidates are not strong party nominees, rather they are group or factional nominees. Yet the general voter is limited to them for the general election. It is a totally unnecessary performance for our American democracy and one that could be easily eliminated.

Each voter in the primaries could be given the right to name his second, third, and subsequent choices to whom his ballot should be assigned if his first choice has no chance. It is a simple matter to mark such a ballot. The voter puts down the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, etc., opposite the names of respective candidates, instead of a single x opposite only one name.

The election officials than transfer every ballot which shows a first choice for a forlorn hope to the next choice on that ballot until some candidate has a majority of all ballots cast.

The result of this so-called P. V. or preferential voting with a single transferable ballot is two-fold:

(1) Every voter can back his favorite without fear that he is gambling his vote on a candidate who has no chance.

(2) The candidate who is finally declared nominated will be the most acceptable to a majority of his party.

It is seven weeks from the opening of the primary campaign at the end of July to the party primaries in September. One week more spent in counting the votes would be immeasurably useful in broadening the opportunity for better candidates to be nominated, to say nothing of eliminating the remote possibility of some strong subversive minority securing a legal nomination.

Isn't the change worth this small price of such a brief wait; of more paper for ballots, and a bit more work?

Brookline, Mass. HENRY R. ATKINSON

A Fourth or Fifth Term?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

The American people should remember that ever since the 1936 election, Wallace, Hopkins, and Ickes have utilized every art known to propaganda and every official advantage to force a nomination for a third term for Franklin D. Roosevelt. Inasmuch as this all went on before the President's eyes, by members of his Cabinet, the question as to whether Mr. Roosevelt "consented" or not is immaterial.

Understanding how indispensable domestic recovery is to effective defensive measures, can any American voter allow himself to believe that the policies of the New Deal can be factors in anything but further frustration and hindrance to domestic recovery?

Can any American voter afford to vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt for a third term when the majority of those who have advocated, and now advocate, a third term for him say "Yes, a fourth and a fifth term for him if he wants it."

If unity is paramount in the United States, can any candid man believe that Franklin D. Roosevelt is qualified to promote "unity" and co-operation among the people for the next four years? W. W. STOGNER

(Mississippi born, Texas Democrat)

Dallas, Texas.

"Precedent" an Excuse?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

It seems to me that it is about time that we stopped bandying around the words precedent and tradition. They have been used as an excuse for refusing aid to Great Britain, for obstructing the conscription bill, and for dictating as who shall or shall not be the next President of the United States.

The anti-third term issue came up with Mr. Coolidge. He refused to run again. It would have been easy then to have presented an "anti-third term" amendment to the people of the United States and the people could have decided then and there for all time what they wanted to do about it.

To me the continual stress on the anti-third term issue at this time is tantamount to saying, "Mr. Willkie must be our next President." A SUBSCRIBER

Los Angeles

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Why Not Close ALL the Doors?

The Swiss Have a 'Draft,' Too

SOMEWHERE IN SWITZERLAND

You in the United States are about to enter upon "peacetime" military conscription. As a Swiss soldier I can tell you of our system of compulsory military training and how it affects the individual in this democracy. When in September a year ago it grew necessary for our small peace-time army suddenly to expand to its present strength of half a million men, the groundwork had long been laid through our system of military service.

A glance at Europe's map will indicate why Switzerland originally adopted this system. Her exposed position, together with her population of only 4,000,000, made an inexpensive reserve army essential. We Swiss, on reaching the age of twenty, consider it natural to give several months to military training, for such sacrifice on our part coincides with our attainment of political rights. We associate defense of Switzerland with Swiss democracy. And democracy, in Switzerland, has its roots in the army. No family ties or university honors suffice to gain exemption from military service: every soldier, officer, non-commissioned officer, and even our generals pass through this elementary school, and such practical democracy has its effect upon the relationship between future officers and men. We are often told that our Swiss army has a high esprit de corps. Proof of it lies in our government's decree that each soldier, when on leave, must take his equipment, including his gun, with him.

* * *

Recruiting school opened my eyes to the composition of our Swiss population. As a law student in university I had until then only a vague concept of it. But on that spring morning when I stood "somewhere in French Switzerland" among a crowd of other young men with newly shaven heads, too, in accordance with our army regulations, I knew that a change had come into my life. Bankers' sons, peasants' sons, town-dwellers, and mountaineers, we were all going to share the same physical exercises and military courses of instruction. And in spite of my law school habit of burning midnight oil, I fell asleep at once that first night on the fresh straw. Rising at five for an hour's stiff gymnastics was another matter, however! The difference between hardy recruits from the highlands and we city dwellers was shown here, and it came out again in the way we made use of our pay (then twelve cents a day). City men enhanced their military fare with purchases of chocolate and light social refreshments but each frugal recruit from the canton of Valais, and there were a number in our class, went home with money saved to buy a new goat.

During those first months of military service, bonds of real friendship were often forged. Each man knew he was contributing toward that liberty our ancestors had won. Student helped peasant, whose hands were clumsy at holding a pen, and peasant responded with welcome aid at fatiguing manual tasks.

At the end of that initial period, we were each incorporated into the regiment of our canton. For active service we were destined to receive forty-four cents a day. Today, thousands of men, like myself, are "somewhere in Switzerland" anxiously waiting for this war to end. Often they are men whose youth has been spent in building up a business. They lie awake now, thinking of rent arrears, dwindling incomes, homes and shops left so hastily ten months ago. Though our Government does its best to introduce legislation by which creditors must allow these men sufficient time, and has requested employers to hold open posts and wherever possible pay a percentage of the former pay to the man's family, such request is always difficult to enforce.

* * *

The General Staff has tried to provide distractions for the soldiers, especially those occupying isolated posts. These are provided with radio sets and are allowed to pick up broadcasts from any country, further proof that Switzerland fears no propaganda. An army entertainment service sends out a troop of professional actors, most of whom were on the Parisian stage before the outbreak of this war. American films, especially those of Laurel and Hardy and of Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire, are highly popular.

Sports play an important part in amusing and in entertaining the soldiers. Boxing, wrestling, jiu-jitsu, fencing and bayonet drill are all taught. Football and basketball are occasionally played.

Military food is unrationed but desserts are served only on Sundays and then are usually only oranges or bananas from Spain or some of our Swiss appies, which are not very sweet, having ripened in our cold climate.

Being Swiss, it is needless to say that I like our way of doing things, and in my own case compulsory military service has complemented my university education.

GEORGES ROBERT TISSOT

The Wide Horizon

What America Raises

By R. H. Markham

SOMEWHERE IN AMERICA

The autumn is harvest season in the United States and if the reader should pause a while to let his fancy wander over America, he would see fabulous wealth springing from the ground or dropping from the trees. Wheat is already gathered, but it is still being taken to the elevators or rushed to distant markets. What a crop it was! The United States, with Canada, is the world's chief granary. Russia has produced up to 1,000 million bushels of wheat in a year; India up to 350 millions; Canada and the United States up to 1,500 millions. The single State of Kansas yields more wheat than any country in the whole of Europe, except Russia, France, and Italy.

In corn-growing, the United States has no peer. Climate, winds, rains, sun and soil, latitude and longitude, unite in a unique manner in Iowa, making it the world's natural corn center. The skill of men has greatly enhanced nature's gifts, so that corn flows from the central Mississippi Valley as flood waters pour down that river's channel. America produces up to 3,000 million bushels of corn in a year; all Europe seldom reaches a fifth of that.

The American southland is a cotton hopper. Texas alone, if pushed, could keep this entire continent supplied with cotton. Arkansas has an area with as high a yield per acre as the choicest fields along the fabled Nile. The United States produces up to 19,000 million bales of cotton annually; India 5,000; China 4,000.

* * *

Three places in the United States—Florida, Texas, and California—not to mention the tip-end of Louisiana and an area in Arizona produce oranges. California, alone, could supply the whole New World with oranges, such as would make even Olympian nectar seem insipid.

We in America have such a vast number of prune trees that some seasons hundreds of orchards are not picked.

Our apple orchards in the far Northwest yield such good fruit, in such large quantities, that in normal times it is sold in the corner grocery stores of half the lands of the Old World—and in towns sitting on the edges of local orchards.

Idaho regularly brings bushels of potatoes from a handful of land, like a magician from a hat.

So many States produce strawberries in their appropriate seasons, that as one meanders slowly from Louisiana northward, he long remains at the peak of the harvest.

The beet fields of Colorado and Utah remind one of the sugar beet Elysium of Czechoslovakia.

Georgia's peaches have permanently entered our language as a synonym of the supremely delectable.

America's production of things that grow surpasses all that mankind had attained. But we produce too much, that is, far more than at present we can consume.

* * *

There are three things to be said or rather we have three kinds of farmers. One is like Mr. Willkie. Such farming is delightful. In the middle Mississippi Valley there are many thousand such farmers. They usually live in towns or small cities and as occasion offers, go out to see and supervise their places.

A second type of farmers in the United States own and tend their own land. That is the American ideal and tradition. The founding fathers hoped most Americans would be of that type. There are more than 3,000,000 such families. They live on a higher level than any large number of active tillers of the soil ever attained before.

But most of America's agriculturists are tenants or share-croppers or farmhands. Most of them live meagerly. A majority of their houses are unpainted. In at least one-sixth of all our States most farm dwellings are ugly, drab, half dilapidated shacks. Most farmers do not have electricity or other modern conveniences. Half the farmers do not receive as much as $500 cash income yearly per family.

The last two censuses show that in the farm counties of many States, the population is rapidly decreasing. The whole tier of States running from Texas to Canada has undergone a very decided loss of population.

Other autumns will come. The leaves will again turn to gold. Rich harvests will be brought into granaries. And eventually all Americans, joyfully doing their share of work, shall live in houses worthy of a democracy, and enjoy a fair share of America's abundance. This must be so if democracy is to prove itself.

The Bookshelf

Mountain Man

Much of the earliest knowledge of the Far West as well as of the enthusiasm of Americans for its occupation and settlement was due to the tales brought back by the Mountain Men, those Argonauts of the Plains, whose wanderings made the journey of Ulysses seem like a trip in a rowboat across a duck pond.

But though they penetrated every canyon and gulch and crossed every dusty river and burning desert, most of them were sadly lacking in formal education, and the records of many of those who took the trouble to keep diaries were lost, like that of Old Bill Williams, said to have gone up in the smoke of a blazing Crow tepee; and their tall tales were frequently discounted.

The rediscovery and editing of Warren Angus Ferris' LIFE IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS (Denver: The Old West Publishing Company. $5) should, therefore, earn the editor, Paul C. Phillips, the gratitude of students and general readers alike. Ferris, born at Glens Falls, New York, in 1810, grew up at Erie and Buffalo, and went West to seek his fortune in 1828. After a futile search for employment at St. Louis, he entered the employ of the American Fur Company in 1830, and for five and one-half years he helped the giants of that company, Robidoux, Fontenelle, Drips, and Vanderburgh, wage war on the giants of the rival Rocky Mountain Fur Company, Jackson, the Sublettes, Fraeb and Smith; finally winning, but winning just as the fur trade went into permanent decline.

Ferris later went to Texas to become a surveyor in the service of the infant Republic, and a farmer and landowner, surviving, in Dallas County, until 1873. His narrative, while sternly partisan as far as concerns the rival companies, is objective, well written and obviously the work of a well-educated, keen observer, with considerable training for his job. His carefully kept diary was rewritten as a continuous narrative and published serially in the Western Literary Messenger of Buffalo from 1842 to 1844.

Ferris' map, here published for the first time, is far superior in accuracy and completeness to any other available before 1850; had it been made public in 1835, it would have proved of immense value to later explorers as well as to emigrants.

The book consists of a biographical sketch of the author, a short history of the fur trade, Ferris' narrative as it appeared in the magazine, and some supplementary articles published by Ferris late in life in the Dallas Herald. Mr. Phillips' successful search for the missing numbers of the magazine and the family correspondence of his subject constitutes one of the romances of scholarship; his editorial apparatus is scholarly and comprehensive, and the book constitutes one of the great "finds" in recent research on the West. K. C. K.

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